BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918

CONDUCTED BY HARMAHUKH PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 113 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons
16th July	"DELTA" *	8,097
23rd "	"NARKUNDA"*	16,118
30th "	"MOREA"	10,890
6th Aug.	"CALEDONIA"	7,572
13th "	"NOVARA"	6,850
20th "	"MANTUA"*	10,902
27th "	"DEVANHA"	8,092
3rd September	"DONGOLA"	8,056
10th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
17th "	"A steamer	
24th "	"NALDERA"*	15,825
1st October	"CHINA"	7,932
8th "	"PLASS"	7,346
15th "	"MOREA"	10,890
22nd "	"MALWA"*	10,941
29th "	"DELTA"	8,097

* "DELTA" Through steamer from China calls Bombay for Mails only.

* "MARKUNDA" "MANTUA" "NALDERA" } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
20th July	"DUNERA"	To Colombo, Straits and China
26th August	"SOUDAN"*	To " " " " (* Through steamer from London)
29th July	"NALDERA"	Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
26th August	"MALWA"	
23rd Sept.	"NARKUNDA"	
21st October	"MANTUA"	

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket ..... £ 7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SPECIAL SAILING DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

29th July "HUGHLI" Tons 5,232

Carries a limited number of first saloon passengers

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	—
9th July	CHAKDARA	Buarch direct.
11th "	CHAKLA	Karachi direct.
16th "	KARAGOLA	East & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I sailings may be arranged with:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers Tons sailing about Remarks.

Canadian Leader 5 0 in August Moutreal.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	3rd July	14th July
Busbu Maru	—	14th July	24th July
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	25rd July	5th August
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	4th August	16th August

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
TatsunoMaru	M. Furuhashi.	6995	1st July	14th "
Kenkon Maru	No. 8. N. Akai.	4663	9th "	16th "
Calcutta Maru.	G. Matsushita	5339	22rd "	5th Aug.
†SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima.	5872	29th "	2nd "
TotomiMaru.	T. Fukaura.	3352	31st "	12th "
WakasaMaru	B. Tsuda.	6074	15thAug.	29th "

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA' LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,936,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch, Bombay Branch..

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS Opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.
GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,50,00,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,20,70,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 2,21,11,36

BRANCHES:
London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297 Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C
Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 3 per cent, to 4 per cent. per annum.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,995,00
Reserve Fund	£ 266,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,995,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.,
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru	Penang
Delhi	(Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	47,25,900	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	18,23,254	15	2
Reserve Funds		15,70,254	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullunda	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Moshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,60,00,000
Paid-Up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Received 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
D. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,05,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 15-5-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Marsban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street, Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods as may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiclio
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 1 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
E. H. HYND,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 58,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	London.	Seattle
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shimonoseki
Changchun.	Manila.	Singapore.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Sourabaya.
Fengtien	Newchwang.	Sydney.
Hamburg.	New York.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Harbin.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Hongkong.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Honolulu.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan.	Saigon.	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
M. OBSUKA,
Manager,
Wernly Road, Bombay.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.
ESPECIALITIES: Mineral Acids, Industrial Chemicals, Laboratory furnitures, Fitting and Metalic Apparatus.
IMPORTERS OF: Chemicals, Biologicals Bacteriological and other apparatus. Reagents and Chemicals, Photographic, Pyrotechnic Electroplating etc.
For Price lists, apply to
The Oriental Industrial Co.
Chemical Works, Manictolla, Calcutta. Office: 9, Bonfield; Lane, Calcutta

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION
We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.,
Managing Proprietor: Shiddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Pates, BOMBAY.

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"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India
Brightness! Permanency
Non-corrosiveness!
Guaranteed.
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 2.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
116, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Scorji & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljee Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
SIVANLAL DAMUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Manager.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY
PATRAWALA
Opp Police Chowkie Null Bazar.
BOMBAY No. 2.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy).
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Horaby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal. £6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS.
f. 425-513,284 equals. £3,542,776
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
Dutch East Indies:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap.
Padang	Weltevreden
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,186.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANNAN SADANAND IBRAL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Post Box No. 288.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local,	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SHORTHAND-TYPISTS. Apply stating experience SOONDERDAS & CO., Solicitors, 41, Hammam Street, Fort.
A C1025

WANTED—A TYPIST, one who has worked in a Solicitors' Office preferred. Apply in writing with testimonials stating salary required, to the RECEIVER, HIGH COURT, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
A R10039

WANTED—A CARDING AND SPINNING MASTER for Up-Country. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 5036, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9978

WANTED—For a contractor's firm in the mofussil of Bombay, a CLERK with good English and Modi handwriting, Man with college education and good English preferred. Pay Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 6027, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R794

WANTED.—A STENO TYPIST, Commercial Experience essential. Efficient persons only need apply personally To Mr. W. R. DAVIS. The Western India Tanneries, Ltd., Krishna Bldg. (opp. Empire Theatre).
A C10049

WANTED—AGENTS at all places to sell shares of the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Company, Limited. Shares still available at par S V JOSHI & Co., Managing Agents, Nagpur City.
A C9830

WANTED AT ONCE—Trained Gujarati LADY TEACHERS for Lokmanya Tilak Kanyashala. Apply PRINCIPAL, Minerwa Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
A R776

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Typewriting and Account work for F Ward District Congress Committee, knowing Marathi and Gujrathi. See personally between 8 to 9 a.m. (S. T.), to Mr. JIVRAJ G. NENSEY, at Matunga near G. I. P Rly. Station.
A R777

WANTED—Influential educated and respectable INDIANS to sell shares of a sound limited concern on substantial commission and salary of Rs. 100 per mensem to start with. Only men who can guarantee business after convincing themselves of the soundness of the concern should apply to Box No. 6026, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10032

THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY CO., LTD., Chief Agents: B. PATEL & CO., 48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—WANTED INQUIRERS for the Surat, Broach, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Poona and Satara Districts and in Bombay proper also on a pay of Rs. 150 per month or commission or both. Applicants must be experienced men in Life Assurance business and be prepared to guarantee business. Please apply to the above address.
A R800

WANTED for the National College Burma, One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science, and Economics and Mathematics. One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach undersigned within 30th June, MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT. National Education Council 42 Sule Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
A

WANTED—(1) CHIEF ESTIMATOR for Engineering Works, must be able to work out Costs of jobs in Foundry, Machine and Fitting Shops, Carpentry and Machine Saw Mill, Locomotive and Boiler repairs. Must be an intelligent man having all-round experience and up-to-date information of the markets and the prices of materials. Salary Rs. 250, rising Rs. 25 yearly to Rs. 300. (2) DESIGNOR having ability to make original designs of all sorts of jobs in Carpentry and General Engineering Works. Salary Rs. 250, rising Rs. 25 yearly to Rs. 300. Apply stating qualifications and with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY, Gwalior Engineering Works, Gwalior.
A C1018

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED TUITIONS in Urdoo, English, Persian and School subjects by an Aligarh B.A. student. Several years' teaching experience. Good references. Belongs to a noble family. Apply to Box No. 60117, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R780

WANTED—Two qualified ACCOUNTANTS with long-standing experience are open to undertake piece work to prepare final accounts and income-tax returns. Apply Box No. 6022, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R786

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

BUNGALOW decent and furnished No. 33, Sassoon Road, Poona called Motivilla, to be let for the season for Hindus only. The bungalow is on two minutes' walk from the Railway Station just near Bunds. Apply to BABULAL NANCHAND MOTIWALLA, 42, Shukrawar Peth, Poona City.
C C10029

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

OWNER about to vacate small flat, furnished in European style, is willing to sell furniture, etc., complete as it stands. Apply Box No. 6011, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R771

FOR SALE AT POONA—Wellesley Road, valuable property (Land Inami area about 4 acres) consisting of one bungalow and four cottages (each cottage having 4 rooms and verandah with side rooms on both sides) outhouses-extensive compound and garden. Also vacant land, suitable for building a bungalow. Present annual rent about Rs. 6,500. For further particulars apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
G R663

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

YOUR SPARE FURNITURE, etc., gratefully accepted by a pair anxious start home, for loan or keep under use. Care guaranteed. Apply Box No. 6029, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
H R801

FOR SALE—Up-to-date stylish furniture such as window case, pillar case, show cases, etc. Apply to Box No. 6028, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
H R799

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FEW NEW OVERLAND 4 CARS to clear Cash against delivery or on Easy Payment System. Apply or call over personally at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C 9680

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

PRINTING MACHINARY, Recently Received consignment of Brand new Tradles cuttings, Numberings, etc. Prices astonishingly low. Rare opportunity Write to-day. TAPADIA & Co., 30, Picket Road, Kalbadevi Bombay.
R742

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 19 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams; imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M GH.

MEDICAL.

FROM PUBERTY to CHILD-BIRTH—The attaining of WOMANHOOD to MOTHERHOOD—All dangerous harrowing female complaints are cured by the use of Mrs. KAMLABAI'S famous ABALA SANJIVANI PILLS (Nos. 1—6). These are made specially for ladies and none of the users has been disappointed of the results during these twenty-five years Price per bottle Rs. 1-8-0; per dozen Rs. 16-4-0, transmission charges extra. A book of detailed information sent post free on receipt of Re. 0-2-6 in postage stamps. MRS. KAMLABAI, G.M.C. PHARMACY (1896), opposite Temple, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.
Q

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—One 42 inches SELF-ACTING SAW TABLE by T. Robinson. Apply ERUCH D. ENGINEER & CO., 364, Two Tanks, Bombay.
T R796

9,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. (s. 1 Model Rs. 250. No. 2 Model Rs. [illegible] atalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency ort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors. A. B APADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 1

FOR SALE.—AUTOMATIC PETROL PUMPS, complete with all fittings and 400 gallons tanks (to be installed underground). For price and particular please apply CITY MOTOR CAR CO., Lamington Road, Bombay 4.
T R781

10 LBS. Parcel, selected French Apples, William Pears, thin skin Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Rs. 5 each. Five lbs. Parcel of seedless dry Apricots, sweet Apricot Kernals, Sultanas, Apple Rings, Rs. 5 each. Charges included. APPLE-WALNUT CO., Kashmir. Telegrams:—"Apple."
T R795

FOR SALE.—34 B. H. P. GAS ENGINE, complete with suction gas plant, cooling tanks complete, new 20 N. H. P. Vertical Boilers, 12 ft. and 16 ft. gap bed screw cutting Lathes, Nos. 24 and 34 Disintegrators, 8 Ton Steam Road Roller by Ruston Proctor, N. H. P. Marshall's double cylinder Portable Steam Engine, various other Vertical Boilers, Portable Steam Engines, Planing Machine Send for latest stock-list. B. D. BLIC AND CO., Telegram:—"Endeavour" Calcutt 48, Ripon Street, Calcutta.
D C 9686

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE Institution hitherto known as "THE GWALIOR STATE WORKSHOPS" shall henceforth be named under the style of THE GWALIOR ENGINEERING WORKS.

All communications should now be addressed in this name.

GOVIND SADASHIV,
Secretary,
Gwalior Engineering Works, Gwalior.
July, 1921.
C1019

FOR SALE,

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Bubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp od Agrve Fibre.". For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE above Bank will REMOVE into their new Premises in APOLLO STREET, on MONDAY, the 18th instant.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.
7, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay,
Dated 11th July, 1921.
C10034

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. BHAGWANDAS HARIDAS has ceased to be in the employ of our firms of Oodessi and Co. and Jagjiwan Vallabadas Padamsey and Co., from 27th June, 1921, and the Public are warned from dealing with him in the name of any of the abovementioned firms.

OODESSI & CO.
J. V. PADAMSEY & CO.
R790

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FOR ADEN, JEDDA, (REGULAR SERVICE) and
Other Red Sea Ports if inducement offers,
S. S. "SULTANIA", 4,397 tons, Wireless, Electric Lights and Fans,
Sailing on or about 20th July, 1921, with cargo and passengers.

FREIGHT TO ADEN AND JEDDA.

Annas 8 per bag of 168 lbs. and Rupees 15 and Rs. 20 per ton measurement respectively. Single deck fare without food:

For Aden, Rs. 80.
For Jedda, Rs. 100.

For any further information apply to:—
Messrs. HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Agents.
(18, Rampart Row.)
R791

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on 28th June, 1921, a dividend on Preference shares at 7 per cent. per annum for 9 months ending 31st March, 1921, from which income-tax has to be deducted, a dividend on Ordinary shares at Rs. 18 per share, free of income-tax, and a dividend on Deferred shares at Rs. 166-4-1 per share, free of income-tax, and interest on 2nd Preference shares on the amount paid at 7 per cent. per annum up to 31st March, 1921, free of income-tax, has been declared and made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after Wednesday, 20th July, 1921, between 12 noon and 3 p.m., excluding Saturdays and Holidays, to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on 15th June, 1921, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted to the address registered with the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay,
11th July, 1921.
C10036

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 14th July, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts up to 31st March, 1921.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect three Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Additional Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To confirm the Agreement, dated 11th March, 1921, between the Company of the first part the Agents of the Company of the 2nd part, and Mr. D. M. Wadia of the third part.
6. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th July 1921 to 22nd July 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For The Wadia Woollen Mills, Limited,
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & CO.,
Agents
Bombay, 15th June, 1921.

N.B.—The dividend when sanctioned will be made payable on or after the date fixed at the General Meeting for payment thereof to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on Thursday, the 7th July, 1921, and who have paid all the calls.
C9987

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have this day granted a Power of Attorney to Mr. Henry Frank Chard to sign our name per procuration in his capacity as Manager of our Share Department.

LANGLEY & CO.
Bombay, 14-7-1921.
R798

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 25th July to FRIDAY the 5th August, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA,
Managing Director.

N.B.—Warrants for the Ad-Interim Dividend for the half year ending 30th June, 1921, will be posted to the Shareholders to their registered addresses on and after the 6th August, 1921. Intimation of the change of address should be given to the Bank immediately.
C1022

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE hereby informed that a theft is committeed in our office on Sunday, the 10th instant at 7-30 a.m. and the following things are stolen:—

(1) Royal Typewriter 342816-10.
(7) Roneo Numbering Machines.
(8) Reams Bank Post, non marked.
Envelopes and some typewriter sundries valued at Rs. 1,200.

Any one who can trace out the goods and inform us will be rewarded.

THE UNITED CO.,
Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.
R805

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.
(IN VOL. LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Liquidators will pay the Ordinary Shareholders Rs. 500 (Rs. Five hundred only) per share, registered in the Books of the Company, as the 3rd instalment of the assets to be distributed amongst them, at the Office of the Liquidators, Oriental Buildings, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 22nd July, 1921, between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m. except on Sundays, Saturdays and Public Holidays, on production of share certificate.

MULJI B. BARBHAYA,
MULRAJ KHATAU,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 12th July, 1921.
C1021

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

NEW ISSUE.

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,50,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Calls has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 15th August, 1921, and the holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the Office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
BURN & COMPANY,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 1st July, 1921.
C9976

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Order 5, rules 1 and 5.)

In the Court of.

THE CITY MUNSIF AT MORADABAD DISTRICT.

Suit No. 201 of 1921.

Jagan Nath S/o Sanhai Lal, Khattri and Parshotam Saran S/o Durga Parad, vaish of Moradabad owners of the Kothi of Sanhai Lal and Jagan Nath .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Firm Tri Bhavandas Govindji, shop-keeper, Bazar Khallasi Chakla, Wajiwala Lane, dwelling at Bombay .....Defendant.

WHEREAS the plaintiffs have instituted a suit against you for Rs. 497-13-3 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 27th day of July, 1921, at ten o'clock in the fore noon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence, and all the documents upon which, you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this fourth day of July, 1921.

Seal.

JUDGE.
Presiding Officer.
City Munsiffs Court.
Moradabad.

NOTICE.

1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2. If you admit the claim, you should pay should pay the money into court together with costs of the suit to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property or both.
C10041

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VALIMAHOMED ABDUL REHMAN, of Bombay has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale be completed without any regard to any claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Mahim pension and tax tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Parbhadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,839 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 339-523, New Nos. 4067, 4381, New Survey No. 1/1635 and bounded on the East by the New Parbhadevi Road, on the West and South by a public passage, on the North by a proposed road and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor or Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2687, 2688, 2690 (2) 2693 and Street Nos. 152-153, 155A and 158.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1921.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C10047

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3443 of 1919.

(1) MATUBHAI KASANBHAI of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, a Solicitor and Notary Public, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort and (2.) CHANDAVAHU, wife of Matubhai Kasanbhai of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort, both Trustees of the deed of settlement dated the 4th June, 1917. ...Plaintiffs

versus.

(1) ANTHONY SEBASTIAN PEREIRA, of Bombay Portuguese Christian inhabitant, formerly residing at Association Building, Girgaum, but whose present whereabouts are not known; (2). N. F. DeSOUZA, of Bombay Portuguese Christian inhabitant, residing at Fergusson Road, outside the Fort. .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 2nd day of September, 1920, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the fourteenth day of July, 1921, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari ground situate at Dukerwady Lane in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 8139 whereof the Estate of the late Jagannath Shankerseth is the Fazandar, containing by admeasurement 290 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward C No. 561 and Street Nos. 56 to 58 and bounded, on or about the East by the house of Nanji Morarji, on or towards the West by the house of Fabian Mercado, on or towards the North by the said Dukerwady Lane and on or towards the South by the Mahomedan Burial ground

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1921.
R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C 9785

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administrators of the property and credits of LADKIBAI, widow of Thakersey Vishram, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

PURSHOTTAM MADON, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eleventh day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W J. HOWARD.

The 11th day of July, 1921.
Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C10048

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Bai VEJBAI, widow of Shamji Gangajar, has revoked and cancelled the Power of Attorney given by her to Messrs. Shamji Thakersi and Manekji Anandji. The said Mr. Shamji Thakersi is dead. The public are hereby informed that the said Mr. Manekji Anandji is now no more our client's constituted attorney and any body dealing with the said Mr. Manekji Anandji as our client's attorney will do so entirely at his risk and peril and our client will not be liable for such dealings.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1921.
MATUBHAI JAIMETRAM & MADAN,
Attorneys for Bai Vejbai, widow of Shamji Gangajar.
C10050

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 85 BALES COTTON DYEING DOBY OF THE MORARJI GOCULDAS MILLS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY the 14th inst. at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of the agents of the Morarji Gocouldas Spg. & Wg. Co., Ld., and on account and at the risk of Sha Harilal Laichand.

23 Bales each 60 pcs. cotton Dyeing Doby of the Morarji Mills No. 52028 5 lbs. 25 inches and 24 yds.

10 Bales each 60 pcs. cotton Dyeing Doby of the Morarji Mills No. 70, 5 lbs 25 inches and 24 yards.

37 Bales each 60 pcs. Cotton Dyeing Doby of the Morarji Mills No. 1204/1304 5 lbs. 25 inches and 24 yds.

7 Bales each 60 pcs. Cotton Dyeing Doby of the Morarji Mills No. 202, 5 lbs. 25 inches and 24 yds.

8 Bales each 60 pcs. Cotton Dyeing Doby of the Morarji Mills No. 204, 5 lbs. 25 inches and 24 yds.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 28th of July, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the premises the undermentioned very valuable property under instructions from the second mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Narmadashanker Hurjivan Joshi and by virtue of and in exercise of power of sale reserved to the said second mortgagee under the indenture of second mortgage dated the 14th day of July, 1920, and made between the mortgagor—Narmadashanker Hurjivan Joshi of the one part and the second mortgagee of the other part, subject to the encumbrances created by and the mortgage debt secured by the equitable mortgage dated the 13th day of March, 1920, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the Universal Trading Co., Ltd., of the other part:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax land together with the messuage or dwelling house buildings and stables standing thereon situate at Girgaum Road without the Fort of Bombay containing formerly by admeasurement 2,856 square yards or thereabouts and now measuring 3,520 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, New No. 303, Old Survey No. 111 and New Survey No. 8109 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 2257—2266 and Street Nos. 436 and 2 to 9 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Girgaum Road on or towards the West by the Oart of Mahomed Alli Bin Mahomed Husein Rogay, on or towards the North by the property of Munchershaw Aderji Nullwalla and others and Carell Wadi Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Naranji Dwarkadas.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Purnanand and Clubvalla, Attorneys for the Second Mortgagees at their office No. 11, Hummam Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th July, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 621.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

By the order of W. J. Greengrasse, Esq., of Vacuum Oil Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 17th July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Sorab House, Ouniston Road, Apollo Pier, the household furniture, consisting of drawing room suites, dining table, chairs, single and double beds, mirror door almyrahs, dinner service writing and dressing tables, fancy cupboards and tea-poys, English sideboard, safe, utensils, crockeries, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF "THORN" LAUNCH.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 16th July, 1921 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. H. J. Dixon and Co., works at Mazagon Road near Tram Terminus the well-known Launch "Thorn" of Composite body, 50 H. P., 35 ft. long, 8½ ft. Breadth, 6 ft. deep, 4½ ft. draught, Thorny Croft engine. Property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 14th July, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OS PIGLEAD, NIVARRE, COTTON TAPE AND COFFEE GUNNY BAGS.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 21, Medows Street, on FRIDAY, 15th July, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

A lot about 188 cwt. piglead.
A lot about 202 cwt. piglead.
A lot about 380 cwt. piglead.
A lot about 760 cwt. piglead.
A lot about 1 lakh yards cotton taps 3/4in. to 3in.
A lot about 5000 bundles gunny coffee bags.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid within three days and goods must be removed from Government Store Depot.

The sale will begin at 3 p.m. (S. T.) punctually.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th July, 1921.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

SPORTS.

FORM-AT-A-GLANCE.

Rs. 5

PUBLISHER 11, ELYSIUM ROW

CALCUTTA.

ONE GLANCE at the INDEX shows a horse's running at different distances and saves several references.

S

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1921.

THE SEASON will consist of 16 days' racing, commencing on 30th July, 1921.

PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR WHOLE SEASON.

	Rs.
Each Gentleman	50
Each Lady	15

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies with badges will receive Tickets.
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Turf Club Office, Poona, or at the Gates.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

	Rs. as.
Gents. Ticket	5 0
Lady	2 0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

	Rs. as.
Gents. Ticket	2 0
Soldiers in Uniform	1 0
Lady	1 0

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gates only.

Passengers by Special Express Trains from Bombay.

	First Class. Rs. as.	Second Class. Rs. as.
Rail fare with admission to GrandStand and 1st Enclosure	22 0	15 0
Rail fare without admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure	20 0	13 0
Rail fare with admission to 2nd Enclosure	20 8	13 8

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon Books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children under 12 years of age will not be admitted.

By Order,
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
C10046

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
28, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 2889.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Tardeo opposite the Alliance Mills outside the Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 16th day of July, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Second Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Odhavji Dhanjibhoy Engineer and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Second Mortgagee under the Indenture of Second Mortgage dated the 23rd day of January 1920, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Second Mortgagee of he other part and subject to the first mortgage, the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuages tenement or dwelling houses built and erected and to be erected thereon situate lying and being on the east side of Tardeo Road outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3073 square yards or thereabout and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Old No. 8 New Survey No. 13463 and Old Survey No. 357 and New Survey No. 1/3891 and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the property of the Alliance Manufacturing Co., Ld., on the West by Tardeo Road, on the North partly by the property of Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash and partly by the property of Hormusji Nowrosji Daver and on the South by the Public Road of Municipality and Old branch of B. B. and C. I. Railway and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 3816 (1) 3816 (1A), 3816 (1B), 3816 (1C), 3816 (1D) and 3816 (1E) and Street Nos. 665, 667, 675A, 675B 675C, 675D and 675E, and which said premises are now in the possession and occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their office in Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of High Class Boot and Shoes, Toys, Perfumery, Cutlery, etc., Suitable for presentation on Parsi Patati Holiday occasion.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th TUESDAY, the 19th and THURSDAY, the 21st day of July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day at the shop of Powwala Buildings, opposite the Nowsari Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, by order of the owner of the British Stores (who are selling of the goods as the building is to be pulled down) entire stock in trade of the shop comprising high class ladies' gents' and children boot, shoes and sandals by well known American and English makers such as White House, Rice, Hutchins, Lows, Brown Shoe Co., Fine Art, Bestock etc., large collection of Fancy toys, fancy articles, ladie's and gents' purses antimonyware, perfumery, cutlery, etc., as also made to order shop furniture such as glass show cases sliding glass door cupboards, writing tables, chairs, electric lights, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th July, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 80, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4062.

AUCTION SALE of Scrap Iron, Pig Iron, Cast Iron, Empty Packing Cases, Tanks Old Pipes, Old Gunny, Zinc Cuttings, Old Scales, Files, Electric Wire, 2 Lathes &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 14th July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the P. and O. Dockyard Mazagaon the abovementioned goods.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty etc., that may be due on goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF SUNBEAM AND CALTHORPE MOTOR CARS.

Under instructions from the Storekeeper Mazagon Dock, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 14th July, 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the P. and O. Dockyard Mazagon the following motor cars in running order:—

1 Sunbeam motor car (silent sunbeam, touring, 4 seater, 4 cylinder 1911 model 12-16 H P
1 Calthorpe (Torpedo Body 4 seater, 4 cylinder 1912 model 12-15 HP

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING SALVAGE OF THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MILLS, SUCH AS 36 GROUND FLOOR, CAST IRON COLUMNS LARGE QUANTITY OF WOOD, PARTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND A HEAP OF CAST IRON GUTTERS, AND BROKEN SCRAP IRON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gregson, Batley and King, Surveyors and Adjustors, on behalf of the Insurance Offices concerned, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 15th July 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Lady Jamsetji Road Dadar, in the compound of The Bombay Woollen Mills the above goods, salved from the late fire that occurred there.

AUCTION SALE OF 104 BAGS OF RICE & GRAIN SWEEPINGS.

Under instructions from Messrs. The British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th July, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 12 Shed Alexandra Dock, the following goods landed ex s.s. Surada.

104 bags of rice and or grain sweeping.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Cargoes of the Bombay Port Trust Docks.

In accordance with Section 54 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 19th July, 1921, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Tiles, hanges, iron, lubricating oil, cotton, iron sleepers, perfumery, spirit, pipes, wheels iron, lead ore, valaria seeds, potatoes, batteries, champagne, joists, crucibles, nails, toys and glassware, earthenware pots, bundle rotten, samples planks, gunnies, wine, thermos flasks, bangles, machinery, lockets, copra, tea, keys, steel, grapes provision, books, m. foil silver platedware, gas engine parts, iron Ghatt, penknives, cloth, coal, china clay, cars, bamboo, blinds, kerosine oil.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th July, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo, Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 16th July at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
At 2-30 p.m. (ST.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubbertyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubbertyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 Grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 rubbertyred Landaulette.
1 Bay Waler Horse.
1 Hmmber Motor Car 12-14 H.P. five seater with bosch Magneto and Zenith carburetter in good running order.

AUCTION SALE of the Rights of Drawing Toddy and Gathering Cocoanut, etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction in the Bombay Municipal Office, 2nd Floor, on TUESDAY, the 19th July, 1921 at 3 p.m. (B.T.) the several rights for the period of one year from 1st August, 1921 to 31st July, 1922, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz: drawing toddy tapping date trees, and gathering cocoanuts from trees situate at Chaupatti, Gowalia Tank Road, Pedder Road, Foras Road, Worli, Sopari Bagh Road Government Gate Road, Parel, Cleveland Bunder, Dadar, Kumbharwada, Purbhadevi Road, Mahim, etc.

For details and conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DE SOUZA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., receiver in suit No. 1537 of 1921 (Doongersey Nagji vs. Prembai, widow and others.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground standing adjoining to each other and now formed into one piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at and between De Souza Street and Kumbharwada 2nd Cross Lane in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 286 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1283 and 506, New Nos. 7044 and 6156 old Survey Nos. 908 and 912, and New Survey Nos. 2263 and 288 and in the books of Collector of Municipal assessment under B Ward No. 1772 and Street Nos. 1—2 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the said De Souza, Street, party by the property of Karsondas Natha and partly by the property of Ramchandra Pandurang on or towards the West by the said Kumbharwada second Cross lane, on or towards the North by the property of Jivabai, and on or towards the South by the property of Kathatay Abdul Kadar.

For further particulars and conditions of

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

sale apply to Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MAHIM BAZAR CROSS ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 31st inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Cassam Dewji and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr Adamali Alibhai Suratwala the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure situate at Mahim Bazar Cross Road together with messuage and building thereon containing by admeasurement about 142 sq. yds. and Registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 573, New No. 4/4487 Old Survey No. 1/35 and New Survey No. 2/35 and assessed by Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 5443-5444 and Street Nos. 2-4 and bounded on the North by the property of the Trustees of the Temple of Shri Ram on or towards the South and East by Mahim Bazar Cross Road and on the West by the property of Cassam Natha and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 14th July 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
"VELVET FINGERS"
with
MARGUERITE COURTOT

A vivid colorful serial of the underworld! It has more suspense than an ARENE LUPIN novel! It is more baffling than a SHERLOCK HOLMES experience! THRILLS! ACTION! SUSPENSE!

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Latest Newe

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Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
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Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
PRICES as usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THIS EVENING

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present This Week a supremely fascinating Picture (5 Reels) of Love; Mystery, Devotion and Revenge.

"THE GROUCH"

(5 Reels—5,000 feet)

A dainty morsel of the World Pictures Series, featuring the world renowned Stars
MONTAGU LOVE
and
DOROTHY GREEN
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
Four Shows To-day at 5-30; 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).
Starting Saturday Next!

A delicious roarsome 5 Reel Drama of modern life.

"MISS HOBBS"

From the Side-splitting Play of Jerome K. Jerome.

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road)

TO-NIGHT

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS Present To-night and this Week, the Second Week's Instalment of
FURTHER 6 parts
(Episodes 4—5 and 6) of their tremendously popular Serial

"The Lurking Peril"

GEORGE LARKIN
and
ANNE LUTHER.
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows To-day at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

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Please note at special request of our numerous Patrons, we shall Screen the marvellous historical and religious Indian Drama

"SANT TUKARAM"

The most wonderful achievement of the Hindoostan Film Company.

Commencing Friday 17th to Friday 24th Instant; at the

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

AMUSEMENTS.

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No. 4 of the Big 5.

"THE SAFETY CURTAIN"
REVEALS
NORMA TALMADGE

In a fascinating role, as the wife of Capt. Merryon, Puck Norma Talmadge) seeks to draw "The Safety Curtain" over her unhappy past.

A STAR OF DAZZLING BEAUTY
NORMA TALMADGE
The Dainty Personality of the Screen.
IN
"THE SAFETY CURTAIN"
Ethel M. Dell's surprising Story
OF ANGLO-INDIAN LIFE

PATHE GAZETTE AND OTHER FILMS.

This Saturday 16th July
"The Pride of the Clan"
FEATURING
MARY PICKFORD.

THE EMPRESS

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Pathe presents for the First Time
AN ASTOUNDING MYSTERY SERIAL DRAMA

A Spine-Tingling Tale of Hairbreadth Adventures.

"THE PHANTOM FOE"

A Serial of Throbbing Mysteries and Sensational Surprises featuring the Beautiful Star
JUANITA HANSEN AND WARNER OLAND
THIS WEEK 3 MORE EPISODES
Episode 3rd "The Trail of the Wolf"
Episode 4th "The Open Window"
Episode 5th "The Tower Room"

GAUMONT GRAPHIC
AND
"MISS CINDERELLA"

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(Incorporated in England.)

Annual Fire Exceeds.	£10,00,000
Total Assets.	£23,70,000

[redacted] been appointed Agents for the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.

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The Best Insecticide Ans, 11 per tin
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 12th July, 1921.

Futures at New York	July	12 16
	Oct.	12 0
	Jan	13.47

Liverpool, 12th July, 1921.

Cotton Daily, Mid. U.G.O.C.	July	8.26
	Oct.	8.60
	Jan	8 7
	May	8 77

London, 12th July, 1921.

Telegraph Transfers		1/3 11 3—Steady
Bar Gold—		77 11 3/4—Firm.
Per Silver Spot—		37 Quiet.

New York, 11th July, 1921.

On Demand Bills	

EXCHANGE.

London, 11th July, 1921.

On London in Paris	48 87
In Germany	284 75
In Italy	79 85

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 46
Christiania	28 70
Amsterdam	11 38
Switzerland	22.03
Belgium	47 85
Athens	6.80

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 11th July, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
July	14 70
Aug.	14 80
Sept.	14 80
Oct.	14 90
Nov.	14 90
Dec.	14 90
Jan.	14 90

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 5th July, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices
July	8 36
August	5 47
September	8 89
October	8 70
November	8 75
December	8 82
January	8 86
February	8 91
March	8 96
April	8 9.
May	9 02
June	9 03

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 11th July, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
July	8 30
Aug.	8.40
Sept.	—
Oct.	8.65
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	8.80
Feb.	—
Mar.	—
April	8.92
May	—
June	8 95

Liverpool, 11th July, 1921.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		12,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" "	Sales of East Indians	1500
" "	Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid American Spot good demanded	8.69
Egyptian F G F	—
Bakels	16 50

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) July 12.45; Oct 13 1; Jan 12 51

New Orleans 10 a. m. July 11.9; Oct. 12.67

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 11th July, 1921.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Aug. Sellers—	21/0
Do. Sept. sellers	—19-9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug. Sellers	—22-0
Sept. Sellers	—20-9
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi August Sellers	—22-3
Do. Sept. Sellers	—21-0

TONE.—Very firm and good demand holders asking considerable advance.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 13.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 357½ and advanced till Rs. 360 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 343½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 349 and closed at Rs. 341½.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady yesterday and the demand was limited to high class quality. About 5000 Bs. only are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay-13th July 1921.

Fully Good Broach	July-August		341 1/2
" " Bengal	July		275
" "	September,		285
Fine Oomra	July		351
" "	September		342

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 13th July 1921.

F. G. Broach	July-August,	343
Fully Good Bengal	July,	274
Fully Good Bengal	September	286
Fine Oomra's	July,	342
" "	September	342

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 11th July 1921.

Description	Super Fine	F. Good Good
Cott, Bengal and Sind		
" Punjab	297	242 230
G.G. Oomra's No. 4	350	340 320
G.G. General F. No. 1	325	270 250
G.G. General F. No. 2	305	255 235
G.G. Broach		255 253 235
Westerns		253 253 249

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton reduce etc. for the 40 hours ending 9 p. m. of 12th July, 1921.

Cotton		10 817 Bales.
Wheat		19 782 Quarters.
Linseed		8 017 "
Rape, etc.		3,173 "
Tingallyseed		911 "
Sunnseed		286 "
Groundnuts		126 "
Cottonseed		625 "
Rice		3077 "
Myrabollams		2350 "
"		3,642 "
"		Nil "
"		1093 "
Jute		477 "
Jowar		Nil "
Bajri		2077 "
Linseed		8428 "
Rape		1,393 Cases.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 13.

Bars Gold Rs. 32-12-6.
Bars silver ready Rs. 101-6-6.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3 11/32.
D. D. on Paris 299.
9 M/st D. A. 326
T. T. on Japan 206.
London Gold 113-4.
London Silver Spot D. 37.
London Silver Forward 36½.
American Cross rate 3.63.
Paris Cross rate 46.38.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 98.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1923 103.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 75.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan. 97
3½ per cent. Paper 58/8.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1874 65.
6 per cent. Port Trust 1930 98.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1927 65.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1920 to 49 98.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust 65.

SHARES.

Market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2300, By. Cotton 1250, Bombay Dyeing 1870 xrt. Century 1135, Cent. Prel. 4580, Colaba Land 2800, Crescent 727½, Currimbhoy 1920 xd. David 1745, Ewart Sassoon 575, Fazulbhoy 1850, Finlay 1100, Ind. Bleaching 190 xd., Ind. Malwa 760, Kastoorchand 1450, Kohinoor 3400, Morarji 6000, New Great 1040, Pabani 875 xd., Pearls 1180 xd., Phoenix 1230, Premier 217/8, Shapurji 2[illegible], Simplex 887/8, Swan 1205, Swadeshi 4000, Tata Mill 1650.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, 200, B. Burma, 275, B. Burma N. J. 175 pr., Bt. Burma pet 15/8, Tramway 137½, B. Steam 907/8, Bundi Cement 38/8 xd., Ind. Cement 350 xd., Katni Ord 260 Katni Def 1300, New India Assurance 24, Tata Iron 1[illegible] 115 xd., Tata Iron Defd 660, Tata New 102/8, Tata Iron N. Dfd 566, Tata Hydro 250, Tata Oil 90, Scindia Steam 12.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 13.

Rice market has had a big rise. Millers are refusing to sell at Rs. 500 but special bargains were done at that figure. New crop bargains are Rs. 445. The absence of rain in India is advanced as one cause of rise as also the likelihood of renewal licenses for Colombo.

The "Rangoon Times" reports calls from Home where the market is perturbed owing to rigorous prohibition of export from Stock.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th July, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.	29.[illegible]
Temperature of Air — degrees	9[illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77 9
Dew Point	77 9
Relative humidity of Air	9[illegible]34
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	10
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	8[illegible] 0
Minimum do do	79 0
General direction of Wind	S.SSE.
From Midnight to Midnight Movement of Wind do. miles	169
Fall of Rain inches	4 [illegible]
Total fall during month	4 [illegible]
do. year	3 59

Additional fall of rain up to 10 am on 10th 0.75

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Gauge
		h. m.	ft.
Tuesday.	19th July	m'n 7 38	19 9
		11 9[illegible]	9[illegible] 5

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Gauge
		h. m.	ft.
Tuesday.	19th July	m'n 1 39	1[illegible] 10
		A. 1 4[illegible]	19 [illegible]

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The Perfume of Ceylon

Regd

WANA-RANEE is the latest triumph of the Perfumer's art. A scent which recalls the spice-laden breezes of its native home, fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. Sweet and lasting, its fascination will increase with use.

The Wana-Ranee series of toilet aids is most complete. They consist of Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Brilliantine, Dental Cream, Face Powder, Toilet Cream, Soap, Bath Crystals, Sachet and Cachous. Every article is of the best quality, and all have the delicious fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by

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Rs 10 saved every month for ten years under this Scheme will amount to Rs 1,600.

Rs. 25 saved monthly under this Scheme for 20 years will gather for you and your family a fortune of Rs 11,000

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for all kinds of fevers, Malaria Influenza Ague etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

Batliwala's BALAMRIT—for weak children & thin adults. Tonic. as. 10 each.

Batliwala's (Cure-All) Balm—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache etc. as 9 each.

Batliwala's (Genuine) Quinine—Tablets one grain each in Bottle of hundred. Rs 1-4 each.

Batliwala's Tonic Pills—for pale and anaemic people An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-8 each.

Batliwala's Choleroi—for dysentry and diarrhoe and for Cholera Rs. 1. each.

Batliwala's (Genuine) Quinine Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12 as.

Batliwala's Tooth Powder as 4 each

Batliwala's Ringworm Ointment for all kinds of itches, Dhobi itch etc. As 4 each.

In cases of Plague please use Double doses of our Ague mixt.

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NAJAF NOT BOMBARDED.

MIRZA MAHOMED BAKAR'S APOLOGY

A press note states:—

On the 29th May a public meeting, organised by the Karachi Khilafat Committee, was held in the Khalikdina Hall, Karachi, with Haji Abdulla Haroon, President of the Committee, in the chair. The principal speaker was Mirza Mahomed Bakar Hajafi, taking as his text a verse from the Kuran to the effect that one should have inclinations towards those who commit *zoolum*. He accused the British Army in Mesopotamia of having shelled the Sacred Tombs of the Imams and having committed terrible outrages and atrocities in the holy cities of Najaf and Kufa. The speaker was prosecuted in the Court of the City Magistrate, Karachi, on charges under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code. While the proceedings were pending against him, the accused tendered the following retractation, apology and plea for mercy as follows:—

"The report of my speech at the Khalikdina Hall given in evidence is substantially correct. The statements made at that speech were false. I withdraw them and express regret for having made them, and promise not to make such statements again, and pray that Government will pardon my offence."

Government have been pleased to accept this retractation and apology, and the District Magistrate has accordingly withdrawn from the prosecution.

ALLEGATIONS DENIED.

The allegations made by Mirza Mahommed Bakar Najafi, have been officially denied on several occasions and the official denials have been corroborated beyond all doubt by the testimony of independent witnesses.

Sayed Maulvi Haji Mahomed Asgar, the religious head of the Shias of North-West India, writes:—

"Some time back allegations were made against the Government that it was directly concerned in the throwing of explosives such as bombs and the like, at the Holy place of Najaf in Mesopotamia. I have made personal enquiries from two very reliable pilgrims who were at Karbala and Najaf at the time of the alleged incident and they have satisfactorily proved that there is no foundation in that allegation. It appears that this insinuation was made through some hostile foreign papers with a view to prejudice the British sincerity of purpose and also to exploit their own political ends. It is incumbent on all loyal Mahomedans in these times to counteract any sinister propaganda carried on by the enemies of British rule, and flatly to contradict the false rumours of alleged unjustifiable incidents when there is no substratum of truth in them. I trust that my Mahomedan brothers and Shias in particular, whose minds may have been upset on account of these rumours will pay no heed to a perverted statement of facts. I also hold a letter from Sayad Hashim Shah, the Mutawalli of Karbala and Najaf, which denies that any act, such as is being alleged by hostile newspapers, has ever been committed."

JEDDAH REPATRIATION FUND.

TO ASSIST STRANDED HAJ PILGRIMS.

The Government of India has issued the following communiqué dated Simla, 1st June, 1921:—

From time to time pilgrims to the Hedjaz find themselves stranded at Jeddah after the performance of their pilgrimage without means of subsistence and unable to return to their homes. Their condition in these circumstances is often attended with great hardship. In the past the situation has been met by private subscription, by the generosity of Steamship Companies and by assistance from Government. Experience has shown that this haphazard method of assistance destitute and stranded pilgrims is inconvenient and unsatisfactory. The Government of India recently consulted certain representative Mussalmans on the subject and the opinion generally expressed was that assistance should be saught from the Muslim community and from Muslim Princes and other Princes and Rulers of Indian States which have an appreciable number of Muslim subjects. It is firmly trusted that an appeal for this object will find ready response in the Muslim community at large and among the Ruling Princes and Chiefs. The Government of India trust that, subject to the approval of such a vote by the Legislative Assembly, they will be able to assist by a substantial grant the contributions which may be collected. It is hoped that it will be possible to place the funds collected at the disposal of an agency largely non-official and composed in the main of Muhammadans, and that the funds will be sufficient to enable that agency to deal with cases of distressed pilgrims both in the current and in future years. The Government of India are at present in communication with the Government of Bombay on the subject. In the meantime, it is requested that any contributions made should be sent to the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, to be placed to the credit of a fund named "The Jeddah Repatriation Fund."

A Rangoon message of July 12 says Monday's meeting of the Pagoda platform was addressed by three Burmans, two Moulvis and one Hindu. Crowds returning from the meeting avoided the use of tramcars and in some cases even stopped the cars and the occupants were compelled to alight. (A. P.)

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THE BELFAST BATTLE.

ATTACK ON CURFEW POLICE.

FIGHT BETWEEN CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS.

REMINISCENT OF BATTLE-FIELDS OF FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 13.

The Belfast battle deathroll was brought up to fourteen on the eve of Truce. The fighting began with the attack upon the ordinary curfew police in a motor lorry and fierce fighting continued until five in the morning and was resumed at intervals until Sunday afternoon.

A later message, however, gives fuller details. It says that Belfast was quiet on Monday.

The fighting during the week-end was worst in the city's history. It began with Sinn Fein attacking the police killing 1 and wounding 2. The police subsequently unearthed the Sinn Fein Arsenal which was captured at the point of bayonet after a fierce battle between hundreds of the police and the snipers on the roofs.

After a short lull, the battle was renewed on Sunday between the Catholics and the Protestants and reached its zenith in the Protestants and reached its zenith the afternoon when the whole city was involved. The sound of machineguns, rifles revolvers and bombs and sight of hurrying ambulances and armoured cars was reminiscent of the battlefields of France. An Orange procession appeared in the Royal Avenue amidst the battle and marched unwavering under storms of bullets up the street. A number of members of the procession, revolvers in hand, rushed up the side streets to fight the Sinn Fein snipers. Forty-eight houses and business premises occupied by the Nationalists were destroyed by incendiarism and the firemen were hampered in their work by the snipers.

FURTHER DISORDER IN BELFAST.

ORANGE CELEBRATIONS WITHOUT DISORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 13.

There was further disorder in Belfast yesterday evening, but the results were not serious.

The Orange celebrations were held to-day on an unprecedented scale without disorder. Bonfires blazed on all the hills in Leitrim last night in celebration of Truce.

IRISH DELEGATION TO BRITISH PREMIER.

R. DE VALERA AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 13.

Mr. De Valera, Mr. Arthur Griffith, Mr Stack and Mr. Barton, all members of the Imperial Parliament will constitute the Irish delegation which is to confer with Mr. Lloyd George on July 14th.

WHO WILL BE CHAIRMAN OF IRISH CONFERENCE.

GENL SMUTS TO PRESIDE OVER DELIBERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 13.

Who is likely to be the Chairman of Irish Conference is intriguing the politicians. Sinn Fein is in favour of a Neutral Chairman but it is believed that with Mr. Lloyd George as Chairman formally opening the conference and General Smuts, Deputy Chairman, presiding over subsequent deliberative proceedings, the question will be solved.

RETURN OF LORD MAYOR OF CORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., July 13.

Lord Mayor O'Callaghan has returned to Cork after an absence of eight months in America.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF EARL OF CRAVEN.

DROWNED AT COWES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., July 13.

The Earl of Craven has mysteriously disappeared from his yacht at Cowes and it is thought that he fell overboard accidentally at midnight and was drowned.

A later message states that the Earl of Craven's body has been picked up at sea and there are no marks of violence upon it.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

EGYPTIAN QUESTION DISCUSSED.

CURZON POLICY ENDORSED BY OVER-SEA MEMBERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., July 13.

The first part of to-day's sitting of the Imperial Conference was devoted to Egypt and Lord Curzon made a statement upon the questions shortly to be discussed with the Egyptian Delegation. All the Overseas members of the Conference endorsed the line which he proposed to take, and the discussions then turned to the need and practicability of closer and more continuous consultation regarding Foreign Affairs.

The first sitting to-morrow will be devoted to the Dominion Ministers' suggestions for improvements in the practice and machinery of consultation between the Dominions and the British Governments.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

PART PLAYED BY IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 13.

Mr. Lloyd George dwelt upon the value of the part played by the Imperial Conference in the sphere of Foreign Affairs. He said that the action, which had been taken would not have been so prompt, effective and unanimous, but for the intimate personal consultations between the Prime Ministers of the Empire and the representatives of India. It was needless to elaborate upon the value of intimate collaborations with such a result before them. The first subject discussed by the Imperial Conference was that of Imperial Policy in the Pacific and the Far East and the three main considerations which had guided these deliberations were, desire to maintain close friendship and cooperation with our old and proved Ally Japan, to preserve the open door to China and to give the Chinese every opportunity for peaceful progress and development and to secure friendly cooperation with the United States on which all his confreres had agreed that the peace of the world depended more than any single factor. The first step was to ascertain the exact position as regards the Anglo-Japanese Treaty and this has been done. The Premier went on to say that notice had been given to the League of Nations that both the British and the Japanese desired that the Treaty should harmonise with the Government of the League and wherever the Covenant and the Treaty conflicted one another, the Covenant should prevail. All the representatives of the Empire had agreed that our standpoint on the questions discussed should be communicated with complete frankness to the United States, Japan and China and Lord Curzon last week had conversations with their representatives to whom he expressed the strongest hope that the way would be paved to the Conferences on the problems of the Pacific and the Far East.

President Harding's view was published that morning and he had taken the momentous step of inviting the Powers to a conference upon the limitation of armaments besides suggesting a preliminary meeting to discuss the Pacific and the Far Eastern questions.

Mr. Lloyd George welcomed President Harding's initiative in his reply and mentioned that China also, had replied favourably and there was a good reason to hope that Japan's reply would be in the same sense. The American Ambassador and the Chinese Minister were present in the Diplomatic Gallery during the statement.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS CHAIN

INQUIRY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 11 a.m., July 13.

Replying in the House of Commons to questions with regard to the Imperial Wireless Chain concerning which Sir Archibald Hurd asked whether any Dominion Government had refused to be associated with the scheme under State ownership, Mr. Lloyd George said that he could make no statement pending the decision of the Imperial, Conference.

Sir Archibald Hurd asked whether the Oversea's Premiers were considerably dissatisfied at the slowness of the progress o British State enterprise, compared with other countries the Premier replied that he thought they would like to see a little speeding up.

FATE OF GOVT AIRSHIPS.

RESOLUTIONS BY PARLIAMENTARY AIR COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 13.

The Parliamentary Air Committee representing 150 members of both the Houses met yesterday to consider the fate of the Government airships, which up to the present no commercial companies have offered to take over. A resolution was passed urging the Government to maintain the personnel and the designing staff of the Airship Department and also sufficient airships to secure continuous development of the science of navigation of lighter than the air-craft. The resolution emphasised the possibilities of the airships acting in conjunction with the fleet and securing rapid communication between the Empire and the rest of the world. The Premier and the Secretary for Air have been requested to receive a deputation on the subject.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S INVITATIONS.

PACIFIC AND FAR EASTERN PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 11 a.m., July 13.

The American Embassy states that President Harding has definitely invited Britain, France, Italy and Japan to participate in the Conference to be held in Washington. President Harding has pointed out that limitation, of armaments is closely related to the Pacific and the Far Eastern problems and he therefore suggests that the Powers especially interested should consider all the matters bearing on their solution with a view to reaching a common understanding as regards the Far Eastern Policies. China will also be invited to participate in the discussions, relating to the Far Eastern problems.

Router learns that Mr. Lloyd George has communicated with President Harding and also China and Japan on this subject and it is confidently anticipated that beneficial results will follow from President Harding's steps. The American Embassy statement also says that President Harding approached the abovementioned Powers with formal but definite enquiries regarding a conference and that if the proposal is acceptable formal invitations will again be issued.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

BRITISH PREMIER TO ATTEND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., July 13.

It is declared on good authority that Mr. Lloyd George will go to Washington to attend the Disarmament Conference which is expected to be held some time in autumn. Some of the Dominion Premiers are in favour of a preliminary conference before the Conference breaks up, in order to discuss the Pacific question in particular and opinion is expressed that this will pave the way to the Disarmament Conference at Washington. This may conceivably fit in with President Harding's ideas.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

PART PLAYED BY THE KING IN REMOVING THE HITCH.

(Router's Special Service.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 11 a.m., July 13.

The "Observer" reveals the great part which was played by the King not only in connection with Ireland, but in removing the hitch was recently threatened to Anglo-American relations. The paper says that the statement by the Premier in the House of Commons on July 7th with regard to the Ang'o-Japanese Alliance threatened to endanger the prospect of the Pacific Conference, because the American Government could not usefully enter into the Conference as the result of the British suggestion which would be derogatory to President Harding's position and might easily have seemed to many Americans to be manœuvre in the interests of Japan. The King and the American Ambassador therefore had an earnest and important conversation during the Ball at Buckingham Palace which was held on the evening of July 7th in honour of the King and the Queen of the Belgians following which the Premier's words about the "replies received from the United States" were deleted from Hansard and thus it was left to the United States not only to issue a formal invitation to the Conference but to propose the terms of reference.

M. BRIAND TO ATTEND WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., July 13.

Paris.—A Paris message states that Government has accepted President Harding's invitation to the Disarmament Conference.

The "Matin" announces that M. Briand will personally attend the Washington Conference.

DISASTROUS HEAT-WAVE.

U. S. AND EUROPE SERIOUSLY AFFECTED.

AGGRAVATED BY LONG DROUGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 13.

Like the United States a large part of Europe is at present sweltering under the heat wave, the effects of which are aggravated by the long drought which has very seriously affected the crops. There have been a great number of deaths from sunstroke and by drowning. Numerous fires broke out yesterday and a thousand of acres of grass and heath land are burning in various parts of the country. It was over 91 degree in shade in Paris yesterday. The drought in the north of France is said to be the severest, which has been experienced during the last half a century. Paris is economising in water but there is no shortage at present, though the situation in the provinces is becoming serious, for example water is being sold at franc per. pailful in the Avesnes region. Very violent thunderstorms are, however, reported from the south of France where hailstones as big as walnuts have created havoc amongst the corps, vines, fruit and flowers. There have also been several deaths from lightening.

MANY DEATHS FROM SUN-STROKE IN NEW YORK.

MANY PERSONS GO MAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.

New York.—The heat wave in the United States is being made almost unbearable owing to great humidity. There have been many deaths from sunstroke in all the large cities and especially in New York, where owing to crowded tenements, the poor have been sleeping out of doors on the beaches and in the parks. Children in bathing costumes are flocking to the fire-station, where the fire-hoses have been converted into shower baths. Many persons have gone mad owing to the heat and a number have been killed by falling from roofs where they were trying to sleep.

HEAT IN LONDON UNABATED.

HEATH FIRES AND INCINERATION OF CATTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 13.

The heat in London to-day has not abated and there is no prospect of rain. The Metropolitan Fire Brigade have during the past forty-eight hours received calls to no less than 53 heath fires and five brigades are still fighting the heath fires round Aldershot where a number of cattle have been incinerated. The destruction of a farmhouse in Essex was due to sun's rays being focussed upon a window.

OFFICIAL TYRANNY AT DHARWAR.

"PURSUE GOAL UNFETERRED BY REPRESSION."

"OVERCOME OPPOSITION BY LOVE."

VICTIMS CONGRATULATED.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S MESSAGE TO DHARWAR PUBLIC.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following message to the public of Dharwar:—

"I have been following the doings of Government in Dharwar with the keenest interest. I tender my congratulations to the relatives of the victims of the official tyranny and I congratulate the people in general upon their patience and fortitude. It has given me great pleasure to learn that the arrests have not demoralised the citizens of Dharwar. I have no doubt that incidents like the one at Dharwar will accelerate our march towards Swaraj if only we retain our patience and the spirit of non-violence. Deliberate and intentional non-retaliation doubles the courage of the people and adds greater sanctity to the cause they espouse. Undeterred, therefore, by the official repression, we must pursue our goal. I understand that the problem in Dharwar is complicated by local dissensions and feuds. I urge all to forget these in face of the common danger but if all do not respond, I shall certainly expect non-cooperators to do so. By quietly resigning themselves to whatever jealousies they may be subjected to, they will disarm their opponents. *There is no better remedy to overcome opposition than love and charity.*"

REPORTED GREEK ADVANCE TO ISMIDT.

400 GREEKS KILLED BY INHABITANTS OF ISMILT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., July 13.

Paris.—A telegram from Constantinople says that the Greeks have advanced in the direction of Ismid and the inhabitants of the town aided by regular troops ambushed and surrounded the Greeks who lost 400 men killed and wounded.

GREEKS OPEN HOSTILITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., July 13.

Athens.—A message from Smyrna states that Greeks have opened their offensive and are advancing rapidly.

NEUTRALITY IN TURCO-GREEK HOSTILITIES

ASSURANCE BY MR. HARMSWORTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 13.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Harmsworth emphasised that the Government had maintained and desired to maintain strict neutrality in the Turco-Greek hostilities.

ALLEGED THREAT BY KEMALISTS.

DENIAL BY THE PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 13.

In the House of Commons replying to Comander Kenworthy Mr. Lloyd George said that no threat to Constantinople, the Neutral Zone or the Straits was anticipated from the Kemalists and the British Forces would not be involved unless they were deliberately attacked.

TREATY MUST BE INTEGRALLY FULFILLED.

DECLARATION IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., July 13.

Paris.—The Chamber has declared that there is no question of dispensing with the sanctions until the Treaty is integrally fulfilled.

LEIPZIG TRIALS.

VON SCHACK AND VON RUSKA ACQUITTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 13.

A Leipzig telegram says that the Court has acquitted Von Schack and Von Ruska.

TRIALS OF GERMAN SUBMARINE LIEUTENANTS.

DEMANDED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 13.

Leipzig.—The trials of the Submarine Lieutenants, Dittmar and Boldt have begun. They are both charged with murder and firing at lifeboats containing the survivors of the hospital ship, Llandobery Castle. The case differs from the previous trial in that the proceedings are being taken at the instance of the German prosecutor. The British Government only demanded a trial.

Submarine Commander Patzig, who has fled is believed to be in Dantzig. The German Prosecutor after examining British evidence ordered the arrest of Dittmar and Boldt. Thirteen British and fifty-two German witnesses were summoned including Admiral Von Trotha. The British Mission headed by the Solicitor-General Sir John Pollock, is attending the proceedings. The court was more crowded that at any trial since the commencement. Boldt was in mufti but Dittmar was in uniform and wearing many decorations including the Iron Cross.

They were both truculent when the President asked what they had to say. Dittmar replied that he was told that Commander Patzig would never speak about the case and would keep his word.

Boldt replied that he was not guilty. He had obeyed his commander whose word was law. He was proud to serve under Commander Patzig and proceeded to make a long speech in praise of Commander Patzig's heroism but was twice interrupted by the President, who said his utterance were irrelevent.

UNREST IN UPPER SILESIA.

ROVING BANDS CAUSING TERROR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., July 13.

A Warsaw telegram states that there is continued unrest in Upper Silesia owing to roving bands causing terror in many districts.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

RESPONSE FROM EMINENT MILL-OWNER.

LETTER TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

The following is a copy letter addressed to Mahatma Gandhi by Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, an eminent Millowner of Ahmedabad.

My dear Gandhiji, I read yesterday in Bombay your letter to the millowners in the "Bombay Chronicle". I had also the privilege of discussing the subject with you this morning. If at the time of boycott in Bengal some years ago advantage was taken of the sudden increase in demand and quality was made inferior, I am sure that as a result of it the Indian Textile Industry suffered a great deal. If the Indian cloth had made a mark for quality at that time the Swadeshi movement would have continued with greater intensity than what it did after the partition agitation ceased. The Indian Textile industry should, in my opinion, benefit by past experience and instead of taking unfair advantage of the patriotic movement, if it gives every assistance to the Swadeshi movement, besides doing good to the country, it will also serve its best and ultimate interest.

You have invited the cooperation of the Textile Industry. You desire that the prices should not go up owing to the increase in demand as a result of fresh and powerful impetus you propose to give to the Swadeshi movement. You desire that the cloth should not be beyond the reach of the poor and at the same time the consumers should get good value for their money. Your main object in taking up this activity at the present juncture may be to aid the Non-cooperation movement, but I know that you have always advocated Swadeshism. Some of the activities of the N. C. O. may be such as can not be carried outright to the end peacefully. But for the spread of Swadeshism and the methods used for achieving it can not possibly be other than peaceful. It has been my misfortunate not to agree with you, in the effi- of the N. C. O. movement. On the other hand, I still feel that the activities of the N. C. O. movement are not in the true interest of the country. I have therefore refrained from helping the movement in any manner so far.

For reasons given above, I believe it consistent on my part to assist you in the Swadeshi movement in whatever humble manner I can.

Subject to the sanction, of the directors of the Calico and Jubilee Mills waich I have no doubt they will be happy to accord the two mill companies will open to begin with one retail cloth shop in Ahmedabad where cloth will be sold retail to consumer at a price which shall not cover a margin of profit more than what it is at present. I shall also reduce the size percentage in cloth we sell at this and other shops which we mean to open hereafter for the purpose here and up-country and give consumers the benefit of the saving in the cost of size. We shall make a serious attempt to increase the number of retail selling agencies in Ahmedabad and up-country and if the purchasers cooperate with us we shall reduce size percentage in all our manufactures.

In all matters of this kind the trusting public has to be guarded against fraud and I shall be only too happy to tell you our existing margin of profit and allow you to check our figures during the next twelve months.

I am afraid I do not see how by any other method you can make goods available to the people at not unduly inflated rates. The difficulties in the way are many, but I do not consider them insurmountable provided the subject is considered in a careful and businesslike manner. If I feel satisfied with a scheme which can successfully accomplish more I shall be glad to accept it. With kindest regards.—Yours, very sincerely,

(Sd.) AMBALAL SARABHAI.

Ahmedabad, July 7.

PLANS FOR DISARMAMENT.

TO BE BASED ON FINDINGS OF THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 11 a.m., July 13.

Washington.—It is not anticipated that a conference to discuss President Harding's proposal will be arranged immediately as very delicate ground must first be covered in order to avoid the risk of ultimate disagreement. It is understood that the plans hitherto discussed by which disarmament can be effected are based upon the findings of The Hague Conference before the war. The British Idea is in favour of control over the personnel rather than Limitation of Building or a system equivalent to the budgets but all these points are liable to modification. In the course of the soundings already taken one of the chief reasons why Great Britain was anxious for the United States to take the initiative in calling the Conference was that there is greater likelihood that the Senate will ratify the resultant Treaty than if the proposal had come from abroad.

FIRE IN BRUSSELS AMMUNITION DUMP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 13.

Brussels.—Heat has caused fire in the Forest of Houthulst where there is a great ammunition dump. The fire, however, was extinguished in time to prevent a disaster and only six small heaps of ammunition exploded.

AWAKENING IN KARNATIK.

OFFICIAL POLICY OF PINPRICKS.

FRUITS OF PAINTERISM.

Frsm Our Special Representative.

Until last year when Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, a member of the I.C.S., and till recently collector, created a strange record by his denunciation of Lokmanya Tilak after his death, Dharwar was comparatively unknown. Though one of the finest educational centres and also possessing a very salubious climate in the Karnatak, Dharwar was politically backward. The communal bickerings and jealousies between the intellectually advanced Brahmins and the commercially prosperous Lingayats were more or less exotic, and comparatively of recent growth. It is not necessary for our present purpose to trace the rise of the non-Brahmin movement in the Karnatak, though it has gradually assumed formidable proportions and to-day claims as much serious attention as Swaraj itself on the part of all true friends of the Karnatak and its unification.

Karnatak Conference.

We then come to the active emergence of the Karnatak as a political factor last year by holding the first Karnatak Provincial Conference. The Lingayats, especially of the towns, affected indifference towards the movement and where they did not actually hinder its progress, they did not help in its materialisation. A working compromise proved but a temporary expedient and the inauguration of the non-cooperation movement and the starting of the councils under the Government of India Act proved a turning point. The Lingayats as a body were for cooperation with Government, and non-cooperation with N. C. O.'S.

Bureaucratic Collector.

At a time when Dharwar was throbbing with a newly awakened political consciousness, it had in addition to the difficulties created by the non-Brahmin movement, to face special difficulties created by an autocratic collector and District Magistrate Mr. Emanuel. What sort of a bureaucrat Mr. Emanuel was, every reader of the "Chronicle" knows. After the special Congress at Calcutta, when under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, the banner of effective Non-Violent Non-Cooperation was unfurled, Mr. Emanuel showed his hand. He branded the Non-Cooperators as *enemies* of Government and on that score, refused to renew the licenses for the possession of arms to many prominent citizens for sympathising with the legitimate aspirations of their own kith and kin. To him, the question of the degree of Non-Cooperation did not matter at all and by his illiberal tendencies he widened the gulf between the district administration and the people, save the Lingayat or Non-Brahmin section who were for cooperation with Government at any price.

Unwarranted Provocation.

Then there came before the Congress the visit of Mr. Covernton. A Mrs. McAfee, Inspectors of Girls' Schools in the Southern Division arranged a rare treat in honour of the I. G. E. the staging of a Drama by Indian girls, including dancing etc which are totally opposed to Indian sentiment and feeling was to be a feature of the treat. The news backed out and the Indians were stirred by righteous indignation at what they regarded as the profanation of their sentiments. A strong agitation was kept up in the local press, and yet Mrs. Mcafee persisted in her programme and the performance was actually in progress at the Lingayat Hall in the presence of the European elite of the town, and possibly of the neighbourhood also when a crowd of Indians collected on the road opposite the Hall and exhibited its feeling in an unmistakable manner. Many of the Europeans came out and remonstrated with them without success. And ever since the Europeans were obviously exasperated against "the agitators". On every conceivable occasion, the European elements—which are official—showed themselves against the politically minded Indians and tried to impress upon the latter the majesty of their own race superiority and prestige.

An Incident Recalled.

Almost about the same time there happened an incident at Sirsi for which the already famous Mr. Cadell acquired a fresh fame.

At Dharwar itself some days before the Congress, it is believed that a butler in the employ of Mr. Waterford, District Judge, was instigated to prefer a criminal complaint against three Hindu students on a frivolous pretext, namely that they had caused nuisance by crying "Vande Mataram" and singing National Songs near the local English Church! The complaint was heard by the city Magistrate—Mr. Kallolgi, a Lingayat gentleman. He convicted the accused and let them off on executing a bond under section 562. Cr. P. C. Now this section, it seems to me, has as much relation to the circumstances of the case as to the man in the moon. The section lays down, shorn of all its legal ramifications, that when a person is convicted before any court of (1) theft or (2) theft in a building, or (3) dishonest misappropriation, or (4) cheating (5) or any other offence punishable with not more than two years' imprisonment; and *no previous conviction* is proved against him; and if it appears to the court that it is expedient to release the offender on probation of good conduct, the court may direct his release on his entering into a bond with or without sureties that during such period—not more than one year—to appear and receive sentence when called upon and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour.

Present Movement.

After this came the Nagpur Congress and the mandate to the nation to non-cooperate with the machinery of Government in definite ways, the people of Dharwar except those already mentioned, took up the work of carrying into effect the mandate of the Congress. A band of zealous and energetic men soon came forward and carried propaganda to the further most corner of the district. The response among the people was excellent and the district officials soon began to rub their eyes in amazement at the consequent exposure of the failure of *Ma bap* rub. At the headquarters, several pleaders gave up their practice, in many cases very lucrative, and devoted themselves to national service. The official feeling had already become surcharged and irritated at the growing impatience of the people with bureaucratic rule and red-tapism, and the activities of the N. C. O.'S. and the popularity of the Gandhi Cap proved veritable red rags to an irritated officialdom Official displeasure showed itself in many ways. People were made to realise what it meant to rouse the wrath of the bureaucracy. Yet they went on with their work, undaunted carrying the message of Swaraj to everyone regardless of the distinctions of caste colour or creed, and the whole district soon began to trob with new life.

Mr. Painter's Rule.

It was under these circumstances, about February last, Mr. Emanuel, whose exploits were hard to beat, was transferred from the district and succeeded by Mr. Painter from the Nasik district. Mr. Painter was also at Ahmedabad for several years and our Ahmedabad friends, I daresay, will have their own story to tell of Painterism. In the Nasik district, the Malegaon Riot as the occurrence of the 25th April last is described was, it seemed to me, the culmination of a regime of repression and suppression and the contribution of Mr. Painter toward that unfortunate consummation may well be left for another occasion to determine. In the wake of Mr. Painter arrived his former chief of the police at Nasik,—I mean Mr. Marsden, the D. S. P. Between Mr. Painter and Mr. Marsden, the district soon had quite an interesting time. Prosecutions were started in right earnest against pickets of liquor shops—at Dharwar, Gadag, Hubli and Ranibennur. In all cases the charge was that of robbery (Section 392, I. P. C.). The notion was sedulously cultivated in official circles and among the crimes of the police that the pickets—many of them men of spotless character and exemplary self-sacrifice—under the pretext of picketing robbed those who visited the liquor shops. The facts were twisted and distorted, and the obliging Magistrates gave deterrent punishments in cases brought before them by the police. People had anticipated it and were not down-hearted. They took it all as part of the day's work and were prepared to suffer cheerfully all the trials and tribulations that might be visited upon them by an intolerant bureaucracy and its agents. In other ways, too, the *Mabaps* of the district pursued a policy of pinpricks. Some time back it appears that a clerk was strolling about in the compound of the Collector's office and omitted to salam Mr. Painter, when the latter was driving in a motor car. The poor clerk was called upon for an explanation and he said he did not know that the mighty overlord of the district was in the car. I am told he was immediately transferred to the most malarious tract in the district. He was also reduced from the position of "clerk" to that of "candidate", although he had put in a long period of service. Mr. Painter also seems to have tried and exerted his authority among the people of the district to prevent the N.C.O.'s being shown hospitality or given a platform. This, however, failed as it well merited to be. Once when he visited Hire-Kerur, people seem to have been lectured and even intimidated against receiving the N.C.O.'s in their midst. But it was unavailing. A party of N.C.O.'s visited the place and under the very nose of Mr. Painter and in the presence of the Collector's Chitnis and the Mamlatdar held a public meeting which was largely attended and after firmly establishing N.C.O. there, returned to Dharwar. Mr. Painter's chagrin at the unexpected turn things had taken, can be better imagined than described.

Nothing in N.C.O. gave Mr. Painter so much opportunity as the temperance movement inaugurated as part of its programme. The people themselves whose interests Mr. Painter must have though he was securing, were happy to give up the ruinous habit of drink. They readily understood and appreciated the selfless motives of the pickets and desisted from visiting liquor shops. The sales naturally decreased enormously and the vested interests of the licensees were soon up in arms against the self-sacrificing band of workers. At the instigation undoubtedly of one of the licensees, an N.C.O.—Mr. Guttal, B.A., LL.B., who had given up his practice, was assaulted by some hirelings of the licensee, while picketing and the assault was so severe that at the time of the last firing by the police, he was still bed-ridden and unable to move out. Yet he is among those who have been arrested by the police for the supposed dacoity, arson, etc., on the 1st July!

Mr. Painter's High handednes.

On another occasion, Mr. Painter, while on one of his rounds, fell in with a picket—Abdul Rahman and defiantly asked the latter what he would do if he (Mr. Painter) entered a liquor shop and took a drink. Abdul Rehman coolly informed Mr. Painter he would report the matter to the local *padree*. Abdul Rehman also is now under arrest for the supposed incidents of July 1st!

On the 30th June, the day preceding the firing, Mr. Painter sent for Messrs. Divakar and Kabbur, Editors of the "Karmavir" newspaper, and gave them a piece of his mind. One other incident also deserves to be mentioned and that is the treatment meted out to the Dharwar tongawallas by the D. S. P.—Mr. Marsden. The tongawallas were invited to present their tongas at the police office for the half-yearly inspection. The tongawallas considered the time chosen as inconvenient and inopportune and petitioned the D. S. P. praying for the postponement of the inspection. The D. S. P. of course refused their prayer because he thought, it is said that the petition was written by an N.C.O., and a Brahmin too. The licenses of the tongawallas were taken away and for about a week there were no tongas plying, considerable hardship was experienced by the public and the tongawallas were forced to starve when their daily means of livelihood was taken away from them. A deputation of Mahomedan merchants, led by one Mr. Adam Sait, waited on the D. S. P. and when the matter was put before him prominently, he seems to have denied having used any such expressions as were by common report attributed to him. Eventually, the licenses were returned to the tongawallas and the projected inspection abandoned. All these incidents, little in themselves, constitute so many landmarks in a situation which was to become worse than that of Jallianwalla Bagh.

"Heroic" Shivlingappa.

The tragedy of the 1st of July was like putting the coping stone; it was the climax. In all this ghastly outrage on humanity, one fact stands above everything else and that is that everything was left to the unfettered discretion of a petty Sub-Inspector. Whether he was "senior" or junior is not of any consequence. And one cannot help inferring from this that no one either among the Magistrates or among the police officers was found capable of committing such a cold-blooded crime against humanity. The only parallel to Sub-Inspector Shivlingappa's conduct that I can recall in all my experience is that of Rai Sri Ram Sud, the Indian Magistrate in the Punjab. This worthy whom later, the Punjab Government held up to the admiration of an astounded world, was put in charge of an armoured train when Dyerism and Frank Johnsonism ran riot in the Land of the Five Rivers. On the arrival of the train at some wayside station in the Sheikhupura district, Sri Ram Sud imagined that some villagers whom he saw in the early morning going into and out of a village in the distance were rebels and directed the train to pour down fire and brimstone on their unfortunate heads. When questioned before the Hunter Committee, this Indian counterpart of Dyer expressed no compunction and it seemed that he spoke of his mad adventure with great relish. The conduct which has been attributed to Shivlingappa when the Kitson light was brought to the scene of carnage by people in quest of the injured suggests a degree of callousness that is not ordinarily to be met with. To such a one as this, Mr. Marsden was not slow to give a character for forbearance and extreme docility of temper! In the light of the circumstances that I have described, the conduct of the authorities at Dharwar and the sapient attitude of the Government in the face of very serious allegations of *malafides* against the former must stand doubly condemned in the estimation of all fair-minded persons.

NO FAITH IN PRESENT ENQUIRY.

WANTED AN INDEPENDENT COMMISSION.

The President of the Congress Committee, Dharwar, writes under date July 13:—

The Dharwar District Congress Committee has perused the Bombay Government's communiqué, dated the 8th instant. Government is misled by the reports of local officials. No useful purpose will be served by this Committee's challenging the communiqué in details. A brief summary of the actual facts was supplied to Government by this Committee, on the 4th instant. Investigation and enquiry by the local police and magistrates will not command the least public confidence. A statement recorded before this Committee, clearly shows that evidence is being concocted by coercion, and other means. There are sufficient grounds to show that some underlings of the police are being arrested deliberately, with a view to making them approvers.

This Committee urges the appointment of an impartial and independent Commission to investigate the cause, and trace the real offenders, pending the report by such a Commission. Justice demands the stay of the present investigation and all further proceedings and the immediate removal of police and magistrial officers, whose complicity in the offence is alleged. Nothing short of this will ensure public confidence."

DHARWAR FIRING.

DECCAN NON-BRAHMINS TO OFFICIALS' RESCUE.

(Associated Press.)

BELGAUM, July 13.

The Council of the Deccan Non-Brahmin League has passed the following resolution:

"Having made careful inquiries into the circumstances in which a riot took place at Dharwar on the 1st instant the Council thinks that there is nothing to justify the reckless and sweeping alegations made against the whole official class at Dharwar, and that it is undesirable to prejudice the judicial trial, which is being shortly held, of the offenders concerned, and which offers opportunities to all to place their evidence fully before the open Court. The Council views with utter contempt the baseless and mean insinuations made in certain quarters that the Non-Brahmin party is in league with the officials. It condemns strongly the violent methods even for the promotion of causes like temperance as it would condemn any unjustifiable act of official high-handedness."

GREEK PREPARATIONS AGAINST TURKS.

PERMISSION TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST TURKISH SHIPPING.

The Greeks have been steadily pushing forward their *preparations* ,which, it is understood, this time *include asphyxia ing gas and flame-throwers*. It is to be hoped that they will not forget wire-cutters! So far as materials and numbers are concerned, there seems to be little need for doubting the complete superiority of the Hellenes over their opponents; but, unhappily, political factions are still making havoc of the *moral* of the army. Constantinist and Venizelist passions are raging with unabated ferocity, and it is difficult to say which side is more to blame. A few months ago, the Royalist officer Dragoumis was murderously attacked, and on the evening of June 4 a Royalist officer shot two Venizelist officers, of whom one was killed outright, in the open street. If such occurrences are possible in the capital, what must be the state of affairs in Anatolia? Feeling is, indeed, running very high again, and the nervous tension generated by the period of expectancy since the last Greek offensive has almost reached bursting point. There is little doubt that within the next week or so important events will take place. The Greek army cannot sit upon its haunches for ever. The Greek fleet has received permission to take action against Turkish shipping in the Black Sea, and it is generally believed that after the return of General Harington, the effect of the policy pursued by the Naionalists towards Great Britain will be manifested in unmistakable fashion. This time, the British Government will have the support of practically the entire British Colony in Turkey if it decides to take drastic measures—but those measures must not be half-hearted as hitherto. The Sultan himself and a considerable body of conservative Turkish opinion would support such action provided that the final settlement would be made without rancour, and if justice were tempered with that mercy which should characterise civilised victors.—"The Near East,".

IRRIGATION IN U. P.

GOVT'S ORDER FOR CONSTITUTION OF BOARD.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 12.

In order to advise the Government on matters where irrigation policy is concerned, the U. P. Government has ordered the constitution, at an early date, of a board comprising a president and eight members, four officials and four non-officials, the latter to be elected by the Legislative Council. The Government has nominated Mr. A. V. E. Standley as President and Messrs. Bion, Lawrie, Bhattacharya and Saghir Hussain as members. The remaining four members will be elected at the next session of the Council. It is hoped that by means of this board the Government will be brought into closer touch with the needs of the people and that its constitution will increase efficiency of the Department.

PRINCE OF WALES' INDIAN TOUR.

PUNJAB GOVT. TO APPOINT COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 12.

A Punjab Government Communique says:—No official intimation has been received of the details of the Prince of Wales tour in India, but in anticipation that his tour will include a visit to the Punjab, the Governor is taking steps to constitute a committee to advise him in regard to the visit, and His Royal Highness' reception. The constitution of this Committee will be announced later.

ALIGARH RIOT ARRESTS.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, July 13.

One more rioter succumbed to his injuries yesterday and was given a fairly decent funeral by Khilafat leaders. Although the effect of section 144 has been much slackened yet city life is very dull owing to the abnormal thinness of the population in these days. Only 54 arrests could be made upto this date in connection with riots and 62, out of 107 as the warrantees have fled and are avoiding arrest. Mr. Jackson is coming from Allahabad for prosecution.

COMTEMPT OF COURT CASE.

MR. POHARKAR GETS ONE MONTH'S SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, July 12.

In Mr. Poharkar's contempt of court case Messrs. Najarampant Deshpande and G. B. Lohe, retired First Class Magistrates, deposed, as defence witness, that in the written statement filed by the accused in Mr. Siraj Ahmad's Court there was nothing insulting to the presiding Magistrate, and it did not convey nor read as conveying, any way, directly or intentionally, an insult to the individual magistrate. What was condemned was the system of Government.

Mr. Chotelal Varma, First Class Magistrate delivered judgment convicting and sentencing Poharkar for one month's simple imprisonment. In awarding the sentence the Court held that the accused directly questioned the authority of Siraj Ahmed's Court to decide the case against him. Nothing could be more insulting to a Court than to have its trial of a case described as a disgraceful farce and Siraj Ahmed did actually feel insulted and started the proceedings against the accused. The Court further held that he felt convinced that the accused made an insulting statement in a spirit of bravado under a mistaken impression. It has not, however, been pointed out under what provision of law such a statement can be regarded as privileged.

A "FRIEND" OF ASSAM LABOURERS.

MR. LANGFORD JAMESS' VAPOURINGS AT ROTARY CLUB.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Lecturing before the Rotary Club to-day Mr. Langford James, M.L.C., dealt with the recent happenings in the Surma Valley tea gardens, and said that the first murmurs of Non-Cooperation were heard from tea districts about twelve months ago. The doctrines preached were sometime mainly that coolies should abstain from alcoholic liquors and such like. Coolies were mainly apathetic and the campaign made little headway. Latterly, however, doctrines have been of much more violent nature, and it soon became evident that a more intensive campaign was having greater effect on the coolies; and in Chargola Valley it culminated in the wholesale exodus of between seven and eight thousand coolies.

Dealing with the allegation that the exodus was mainly economic, the speaker pointed out that cash wages formed only a part of the cooly family's income. He mentioned other concessions made to them, and asked every one who was not convinced to visit the gardens and see for himself practically Every estate, however, was faced with the difficulty created by weakly and lazy coolies who, for various reasons, could not be sent back from the estates, who became charge on the estates and brought down the average wages. He said he would pass over what happened at Chandpur but referring to what happened to coolies after they had left for their homes, pointed out the warning given before the coolies left Chandpur by the Tea Association regarding the probable fate of the coolies if sent to their districts. The speaker referred to Swami Darsanananda's views, and said Mr. Andrews had informed him that he realised he had made a great mistake in allowing four or five thousand coolies to return to the Central Provinces as he now recognised there was acute scarcity in those districts.

LABOURERS "ANXIOUS TO RETURN TO GARDENS."

Mr. Langford James quoted letters he had received from coolies stating that the coolies were starving and a number were anxious to return to the gardens. He instanced the case of a man, his wife, three children and his mother who left Chargola Valley. Mother, wife and one child died while on the journey home, and the man on arrival at Basti was unable to find work and was doing odd jobs at annas two or three per diem. Mr. Langford James did not think he was overstating the case when he charged politicians and agitators, who he said, were responsible for deaths of fifty per cent. of that unhappy family and hundreds of others with being cold blooded murderers and a menace to society. What did they care he asked, for the lives of common people when thrown into the scale against their political ambitions. Did the three hundred men who were known to have died trouble their conscience? The answer was "no" for the simple reason that they had no conscience, and until they developed them there would be little salvation politically for India. He thought that the agitators realised so little the latent forces in labour that they lightheartedly stirred such trouble and started schemes like boycott of imported goods in which there were all the potentialities of expensive trouble and disorder. Apparently they never stopped to consider how the flood was to be dammed once it had thoroughly broken loose and for that reason he urged that it was incumbent on every soberminded person in India definitely to come forward and stand on the side of law and order.

FORCED LABOUR IN SIMLA HILLS.

TAKES "VERY SERIOUS TURN."

(Associated Press.)

BHOLPUR, July 12.

Mr. C. F. Andrews is proceeding to Simla to assist Mr. S. E. Stokes with regard to the question of forced labour in Simla Hills, which has taken a very serious turn. It is hoped that a final settlement may still be reached and forced labour, along with the impressment of carts and conveyances, be abolished not only over all British India but also in Indian States, especially in Rajputana, where, frequently, great hardships are suffered by the poor owing to "begar" and "rasad" system.

MADRAS LABOUR TROUBLE.

DOLES TO STRIKERS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 12.

At a meeting of the Labour Union Mr Kalyanasundara Mudaliar announced that he had been put in possession of funds by the Congress and the Khilafat Committees and he would, in a day or two, distribute money doles among the strikers.

VICE-PRESIDENTSHIP OF ASSEMBLY.

SIR JAMSETJI JIJIBHOY'S CANDIDATURE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 12.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Member, Legislative Assembly, is candidate for the Vice-presidentship of the Assembly.

AMENDMENTS IN INCOME-TAX ACT.

COMMITTEE COMMENCES SESSIONS IN SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 12.

The Committee, appointed by the Government to consider the amendment of the Income-Tax Act, commenced sitting in Simla to-day. Representatives from various provinces attended.

"NO FAITH IN BRITISH JUSTICE"

TRIAL-A FARCE OF THE BUREAUCRACY

N. C. O'S BOLD STAND AT NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, July 13.

Mr. Narayan Shrikrishna Harkare aged 20, Head Master, National School, Khapa against whom proceedings under section 108 Criminal Procedure Code were started before Mr. Smellie, First Class Magistrate, Nagpur, stated that the complaint and report brought before the court were altogether incorrect and wrong as far as his conscience told him. He further stated that he did not want to answer court's questions because he had no faith in British courts and this was but a farce played by the bureaucracy, hence he did not wish to take part in the proceedings. Orders will be passed on 21st instant.

S. & T. CORPS OFFICERS.

RULE ABOUT NOTICE OF DISCHARGE

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 12.

All officers of the Supply and Transport Corps serving on a three years' agreement, who were recruited in the United Kingdom, are to be given three calendar months' notice of discharge, to have effect from the date of completion of two years' service.

THE U. P. CAPITAL.

EFFORTS OF ALLAHABAD CITIZENS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 13.

Agitation by the citizens of Allahabad against the gradual removal of the capital of U. P. to Lucknow is taking a practical form. A Sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. B. E. Ocnor, M. L. Agarwalla and O. M. Chiene has been appointed to draft a suitable memorial, and statements of the case against the removal is to be printed in a pamphlet form with illustrations of principal buildings showing capital sunk here. A fund has been started and the subscription list has been headed by L. Manamohan Das with Rs. 1,000 and L. Behari Lal with Rs. 500 to meet the expenses.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH HUNGARY.

PROMULGATION OF ORDINANCE 1 OF 1921.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 12.

An Extraordinary Gazette announces the promulgation of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1921 giving effect to the provisions of the Treaty of Peace with Hungary.

LLOYD'S SHIPBUILDING RETURNS.

INDICATION OF UNFAVOURABLE OUTLOOK.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., July 13.

Lloyd's ship-building returns for three months ending June 30th states that 3,530,000 tons are under construction in the United Kingdom. This is 269,000 tons below the previous quarter, but 1,179,000 tons representing the tonnage on which work has been suspended owing to the decline in the demand for tonnage and the Joiners' and Coal strikes must be deducted to enable a comparison with the figures of normal times. Only 69,000 tons have been actually commenced and this represents less than 2 per cent. of the tonnage in hand at the beginning of the quarter. This is very significant and indicates an unfavourable outlook for the near future. The total merchant tonnage which is being built abroad is 2,669,000 tons, but this is subject to no reduction on account of the suspended and delayed work.

STEEL RAILS FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

CONTRACT SECURED BY ENGLISH FIRM

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., July 13.

It is reported from Cardiff that the firm of Messrs. Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds Ltd., have secured a contract for the supply of 13500 tons of steel rails for Indian Railways at about ten pounds sterling per ton or 15 per cent. below Belgian quotations but 3½ per cent. above a German offer. It is feared that but for special considerations the contract would have been lost to England.

LIGHT CLOTHING PROSECUTIONS IN PARIS,

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 13.

A Paris telegram says that summonses have been served upon twenty persons of both sexes for being too light clad during the heat wave.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Wadia Woollen Mills, Ld., Ord. Gen Meeting, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.
Mails for L. Marquis and S. Africa, per extra s.s. "Surat," close at 6-30 p.m.
Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per the Feking Maru close at 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 15.

Boxing at the Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 16

The s.s. "Delta," with the English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m
Mahatma Gandhi's lecture on "Swadeshi" at Jain Derashar, Chinchpokli, 6 p.m.
Mails for Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, etc., also for Natal and Cape Colony close at 9 a.m.
S. S. Morea, with outward mails, expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. ending 8 a.m. on 13-7-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to 7th	
			1919	1920
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory	0 72	9 40	33 85	24 93
Fort (St. Gr. Hpl.)	0 47	8 08	35 93	23 43
Esplanade (Gok. Ts Hospital	0 54	24 93	35 71	23 49
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.	1 13	24 8	37 67	27 57
Kemp & Co. (C. R.	-	-	-	-

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

BHARDA-Jalbai Dorabji Bharda, Joint Principal, New High School, Bombay and son-in-law of the late Mr. Manekji Cowasji Damanwalia, died at his residence on Cumballa Hill on Wednesday, 13th July at 4-15 a.m.

PAREL S. S. LEAGUE.

A special General meeting of the Parel Social Service League co-operative Credit Society Ltd. will be held on Sunday 17th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Library Hall of the Parel Settlement.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

The Managing Committee of the above Mandali has accepted an offer of Rs. 100 from Mr. B. S. Kamat, M.L.A. for holding an Elocution Competition for Saraswat students.

F. WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of 51 members of the above will be held at Srinivasa Building, Matunga (G. I. P. Ry.) on Monday next, the 18th inst) at 9 p.m.

ENTERTAINMENT AT ST. PETER'S HALL.

There will be a variety entertainment accompanied by magic tricks and comic songs in aid of the Mazagon Holy Cross Society, on Sunday next, at 9 p.m. in the old St. Peter's Hall, opposite Rosary Church, Mazagon. The Society's children will be admitted free.

G. WARD MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar, an ex-member of the Corporation and Hon. Secretary of the Municipal Reformation is standing as a candidate for a seat in the Corporation, vacated by Sir Fuzulbhoy Currimbhoy.

G. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The picketing in G Ward will be stopped from to-day under order from the Provincial Congress Committee. All picketing volunteers are therefore requested not to go on their shops for picketing, but assemble at the office of the District Congress Congress Committee, for further instructions.

LALA GOVERDHUNDAS' LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, Lala Goverdhundas will deliver a public lecture on "The Punjab and Lord Reading" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman will preside

LECTURES ON GITA DNYANESHWARI.

Mr. Raghunath Snastri Patwardhan, Ayurveda Watand is going to deliver a series of lectures on the Gita in the light of the famous Marathi commentary Duyaneshwari, for the next four months (Hindu Chaturmasya) The lectures will be delivered at his residence at Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, every day at 9 p.m. beginning from Thursday, the 14th instant.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is a memorandum of the Imperial Bank of India's Profit for the period 27th January to 30th June 1921, inclusive:—
Total Profit, Rs. 58,14,792-13-8.
Applied as follows:—In payment of a dividend to the shareholders at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax, Rs. 33,06,656-0-6; Transferred to Reserve Fund, Rs. 10,00,000; Transferred to Pension Funds, Rs 5,00,000; Carried forward Rs. 10,14-136-13-8. Rs. 58,14,792-13-8.

KAPADWANJ "HINDU NIRASRIT FUND."

On the 3rd day of July, the above Fund was started at Kapadwanj in Kaira District. A donation of Rs. 5001 has been given by Desai Jamnadas Chhaganlal. The interest arising from the Fund is to be spent in supplying clothes and food to the high caste Hindus who are in need of the same. A Committee has been appointed to manage the Fund and contributions may be sent to Mr. S. D. Gandhi, pleader, Kapandwanj.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The Continuation Classes for the study of Co operation will be held by the Central Co-operative Institute on Sunday mornings during College terms, and is open to College students and others interested in the subject. The class will open on Sunday 17th July at 8-30 a.m. at the office of the Institute, Markar's Building, Khetwadi Main Road. Old students as well as those who wish to join the Class are requested to be present. No fees are charged.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Singapore, Japan per s.s. Peking Maru will be closed at the General Post office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 14-7-21.
Mails for Lumu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. 'Karagola' will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Saturday, the 16-7.21.
Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.
Mails for Mauritius and Reunion par extra s.s. 'Chindwara' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 22-7-21.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Association on Friday, the 15th July 1921 at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when the following business will be transacted:—1. To receive and adopt the Report on the affairs of the Association and the audited Statement of Accounts for the years 1919 and 1920 as submitted by the Council. (2.) To determine the result of the Votes for the election of office-bearers for the ensuing year, and to elect an Auditor or Auditors. (3). To transact any other business of which due notice has been given to the Council.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Bombay Gymkhana are putting out two teams to-night. The League team will play the Brigade Staff in the return Harwood League Match on the Cooperage and the Gymkhana B. Team will play the Bombay Naval Ratings on the Oval at 6 p.m. There will be an interesting Inter-Bombay Gymkhana Soccer gathering on the Oval on Monday, the 25th instant, when the English members meet the Scottish members in an International encounter. In the composition of the team at present, England appears strong in defence but Scotland has a very strong attacking side. A hard and interesting fight should result.

A DEATH FROM BURNS.

The Coroner concluded the inquest regarding the death of Babu Pramanand, the Hindu youth, who died of burns when the Tribhuvan Terraces at Lamington Road were on fire on Saturday last.
Further evidence showed that when the deceased went behind the partition of the shop where he was working, there was no one with him. The fire originated at the back of the partition and the deceased had opportunities there of setting fire to himself. There was no other reason for the occurrence of the fire.
The jury returned a verdict of death due to burns resulting from a fire in a shop apparently caused by the deceased himself.

VICTIMS TO COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING.

CHANGE OF DEFECTIVE SUPERVISION.

Further enquiries were resumed by the Coroner, into the circumstances attending the deaths of Shanker Daoji, and three other labourers, on the 22nd ultimo, when the front portion of a house, at Goa Street, collapsed.
Mr. C. W. E Arbuthnot, Presidency Executive Engineer, stated that he had examined the building, the day after the occurrence. From its appearance it was impossible to state definitely the cause of the collapse. He formed the opinion that heavy rainfall might have caused the settlement of the foundations He understood that the building was on reclaimed ground. The pieces of concrete used seemed to be of average good quality. In his opinion the reinforcement bars were not carried sufficiently through the supporting beams. He did not notice any other defects.
Mr. T. K. Rodden, Municipal Executive Engineer, deposed that according to Municipal rules, the architect in charge of a work was responsible for the plans, the design of the building and the supervision of the work. On completion of the building he had to sign a completion certificate, Mr. Hawkins, the Architect of the Improvement Trust was the architect of for the building. The Municipal Commissioner had appointed a committee to enquire into the cause of the collapse and the witness was the chairman and Mr. Carvallo, Engineer, Improvement Trust, Mr. Harvey of the Development Department and Carron of the Port Trust are the members of the committee. They submitted a report to the Commissioner. Whole building was supposed to be put up in accordance with the London Country Council rules The parts of the concrete in the building seemed to be very good but other parts had been bad. The slab on the top of the first floor had not been as strong as it should have been. The steel reinforcements did not appear to have been carried sufficiently forward. The committee were of the opinion that the top of the first floor had been the weakest part of the building.
Mr. B. D. Billimoria, Assistant Engineer, Bombay Municipality, said he had inspected the building four or five times and found nothing wrong.
Mr. J C. Gammon, Concrete Engineer and Contractor of the building, said Mr. Hawkins was the architect and the plans for the reinforced concrete had been prepared by witness himself. He also superintended the work. He noticed that the reinforced rods had been carried over the supporting beams only, four inches instead of eight. A mistake had been made by the foreman. It was impossible that the witness missed the rods. They might have been moved after the witness had seen them. Possibly the foreman must have put the layers on the top of the first floor. In November last on noticing bad cement on certain works he had the portion pulled down. Thirty barrels of that cement had been used in the building in ignorance of the fact that the bad cement had been rejected. He discovered that after the collapse. He could not say definitely what caused the collapse. He did not notice any sinking of the foundation though there had been much water in the basement. He visited the building every alternate day.
The jury recorded that the deaths of Shanker and three others, were caused by the collapse of a reinforced concrete building in Goa Street, which was nearly completed and that the collapse was due to bad material being used to a certain extent and to bad workmanship and defective supervision.

PICKETING SUSPENDED.

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, writes to say:—
In view of the statement made by Messrs. Gandhi and Bharucha that many liquor and toddy dealers including those whose shops are being picketed, are willing to close their trade in the event of the unused proportion of the license money being refunded and that they are willing to send in a petition to that effect, this Council resolves that picketing be suspended in the City of Bombay during the current month in order to give the opportunity to the shopkeepers to make their petition and the Government to refund the unused license so as to immediately close the liquor and toddy shops in Bombay.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

UGANDA INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S QUOTA.

The following letter has been addressed by the Hon. Secretary of the Indian Association, Kampala, to Mr. M. K. Gandhi:—
"Pujya Mahatma Gandhiji:—Herewith my Association begs to forward a sterling draft of £150, being the first instalment of my Association's contribution to the Tilak Swarajya Fund started by the Indian National Congress. The fund has been collected from Indians of Kampala and its surrounding places in Uganda. Kindly acknowledge receipt of the sum of Rs. you may realise from the draft
The Indian community of this country is in complete sympathy with your fight for "Swarajya" and prays to God that the Indian National Congress under your leadership may achieve complete success in this battle.
The second instalment will be forwarded to you as soon as possible."

A Darjeeling message of July 12 says, the Darjeeling and Himalayan mainline has been partially cleared and passengers and mails are being transhipped. (A. P.)

DUST NUISANCE ON PAREL ROAD.

EFFORTS FOR MITIGATING IT.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday. Mr. H. P. Mody presiding when consideration was given to a letter from Dr. N. F. Bisni and others regarding the nuisance caused by coal dust on Parel Road near the Byculla Goods Yard. The letter complained that in spite of the assurances of the Municipal Commissioner nothing had been done in the matter. The Municipal Commissioner stated in his report:—
The nuisance complained of is undoubtedly a serious one; but for the reasons given below, all efforts to remove it have so far met with partial success only. The nuisance arises out of unloading of coal and charcoal at the above yard, and the sifting and grading of charcoal in the adjoining areas. The unloading of charcoal at Byculla is of long standing; but the coal traffic at this station dates from the late war, when owing to the demands of the Munitions Board on the space at the Docks, the Bengal Coal previously brought by sea had to be brought by rail. I have been continuously urging on the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust the necessity of enlarging this area, and on receipt of the present complaints, I again made further urgent representations to him to provide for the transference of the coal trade to the Bombay Port Trust Estate and also impressed upon the coal merchants the necessity of their acquiring suitable plots to which their depots in Byculla could be shifted. In reply to my representations I have been informed that the Trustees have sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government, plans and estimates (the latter amounting to Rs 3,74,959) for accommodating the coal and charcoal trade on the Mazagaon-Sewri Reclamation. The Trustees' Chief Engineer anticipated that the lay-out of the new site will be completed by the end of the current year. The coal merchants have also assured me that their depots will be removed to the new site within about 2 months of its being made available for them.
The letter was forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that Dr. Bisni be informed in the terms of the letter.

LUCKNOW LEAGUE OF PEACE AND ORDER.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 12.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lucknow League of Peace and Order, it was resolved that inauguration of panchayet, if practicable, be preceded by some solemn ceremony, religious or otherwise, and that Tashildar and Qanungo circle committees be requested to utilise the services of suitable pandits and maulvis for the propaganda of the League by means of informal conversations other methods, which may be deemed suitable amongst neighbours.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AID TO RELIEVE DISTRESS IN KHULNA DISTRICT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Only three resolutions were discussed at to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, all of which were carried. The first resolution asked the Government to supplement the efforts of the local relief committee to mitigate the distress caused by scarcity in Khulna District. Government accepted this resolution, and, on behalf of the Government, the Maharaja of Burdwan pointed out that already Rs. 40,000 have been sanctioned for agricultural loans, Rs. 1,000 for supplying clothes, and Rs. 5,000 advanced to District Boards.
The next resolution wanted annulment of the partition of Midnapore. This was an old question and discussed many times in the Council. The Government opposed the motion, which was carried by non-official majority.
The last resolution asked the Government to urge on the Government of India the necessity of making provisions for a cavalry unit in the Territorial Army in Bengal. Sir Henry Wheeler, while not opposing the motion, pointed out that the matter was in the hands of army authorities. He was prepared to place the discussion on this resolution before the Government of India. The resolution was carried.

ELECTIONS FOR MADRAS CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Editor of the 'Hindu" has been elected President of the Madras City Congress Committee, and Messrs. Chakkrai Chetty and Ramji Kalyanji, Secretary and Treasurer, respectively (A. P.).

KISAN CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

(Associated Press.)

RAI BARELI, July 13.

The Kisan Conference which was arranged to take place here next week has been postponed in view of the change of venue of the next session of the All-India Congress Committee.

BANGKOK RICE IN COLOMBO.

DISPOSED OF "UNCONTROLLED."

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, July 12.

Bangkok rice is arriving and being disposed of uncontrolled. The control is maintained on Rangoon grain.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

LIST OF INTERPELLATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 13.

A list of 109 questions admitted by the President of the Legislative Assembly has been issued by the Legislative Department. The interpellations touch various subjects including sale of salt, railway administration and accommodation, the Imperial Conference, Secretary of State's 7½ per cent. loan, Frontier defence, the Sialkot case, and several questions about racial differences.
Mr. Krisnnaswamy Garud is responsible for 28 questions, Mr. Price for 9, Mr. G. L. Agarwal for 13 and Mr. Samarth for 8.

THE NEW 7½ PER CENT. LOAN.

Mr. Price asks (a) why the Secretary of State issued in April 7½ millions sterling loan instead of the 5 millions proposed and approved in March in this Assembly, (b) whether the terms of that loan were fixed in consultation with the Government of India or without such consultation, (c) whether the Government of India approved the terms before the loan was announced, (d) whether the rapidity with which the loan was over-applied for does not seem to indicate that the terms were more generous to the investing public in London and more costly to the tax-payer of India than the necessities of the situation required. Mr Price puts a number of other questions asking whether in view of the necessity for accurate press reports better facilities for hearing could be given to unofficial reporters, as to what extent India is limited in her right to make or accept a declaration of war by the covenant of the League of Nations, the amount of wheat profits of 1915-16 and how they have been utilised.

KING'S COUNCIL FOR INDIA?

Dr. H. S. Gour asks whether the facts brought to light in May by the military correspondent of the "Pioneer" under the heading. "The reforms and defence" were true, whether the Government of India have recommended the creation of an Indian Privy Council and when was such a creation to be given effect to, whether there was a proposal to create King's Council in India and whether Government intended to change the colour of Rs. 10 and Rs. 50 notes to make the one distinguishable from the other.

THE UBIQUITOUS MR. SASTRI.

Mr. Krishnaswamy Garu has sent a string of questions on salt touching irregularities in its sale and competition between light and heavy salt adversely affecting the Madras manufacture of white salt. Mr. Garu further wants to know the objects with which Indian Governors of the Imperial Bank have been appointed and how far they have discharged their duties in that direction. Another question standing in the name of Mr. Garud inquires (1) the names of the different committees appointed by the Government or the Secretary of State to which Mr. Srinivasa Sastri was nominated during the last 4 years and (2) the total amount of allowances drawn by the Hon'ble Member for his services in each one of those committees and as a representative in the late Imperial Legislative Council and in the Council of State from the time he was sworn in as a member of the last legislative council up-to-date.

INDIANS AND JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Girdharilal Agarwala inquires whether any precedent existed in which a provincial Government changed its capital city without the approval of the Central Government. He wants the Government to lay a statement showing province by province the number of Indians and Europeans filling permanently high judicial appointments and also asks whether Government proposed to issue a circular to all Europeans in India to remove frim their minds feelings of their racial superiority.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. Beohar Raghubir Sinha asks that in view of the shortage of paper what steps Government proposed to take in connection with running a pioneer concern as suggested by the Industrial Commission. Mr. Sinha wants the Government to explain why it did not announce in the Assembly or in the Bihar Council debates that Mr. Macpherson's appointment had already been determined upon as later on announced in a Government Communique. Mr. Sinha further asks for a list of subjects that are going to be discussed at the Imperial Conference and inquires whether in view of the Chamberlain Currency Committee's report, Government now proposed to abolish the various existing official years and substitute one uniform financial year from 1st November to 31st October.
Mr. Fiyaz Khan asks statistic for the last 150 years of the number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians hanged for murdering Indians in India, the number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians imprisoned for murdering Indians, the number of Indians hanged for murdering Europeans and Anglo-Indians in India, and the number of Indians imprisoned for murdering Europeans and Anglo-Indians in India.
Mr. J. Ramaya Pantulu wants to know when the competitive examination for recruitment to Indian Civil Service will be held in India.

INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICES.

Mr. Samarth has put about half a dozen questions quoting the recommendations of the Public Services Commission in respect of recruitment of staff of state and company railways and the training of Indians in railway technical services and asking Government as to what action it had taken or proposed to take on those recommendations. The same member further asks for a statement of the rules if they have been made by the Secretary of State in Council for the establishment in India of a Public Service Commission as enjoined by Section 96/c of the Government of India Act.
Mr. K. C. Neogy has sent in a number of questions about the manufacture of railway wagons in India and several details about fitting up by Messrs. Burn and Co. of American railway wagons bought by the Secretary of State for India.

A WARNING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have various Societies to protect people who cannot protect themselves. I wish there was a Society to protect the gullibles in Bombay. By gullibles I means the public at large in Bombay who dabble in shares as Bulls or Bears. These people do not know that there is a conspiracy between organised Bulls and organised Bears to rob them of their hard-earned money. The modus operandi is simple. They spread rumours that the price will rise. They give colour to the rumours by forcing the prices up by purchases. Then the public rush like mad to buy. The organised gang quietly get rid of their purchases at the inflated prices at the expense of the gullibles. This is exactly what is happening with the Currims at the present moment. The Currims were available at less than 1350 in April cum dividend. To-day it has risen to 1935 ex dividend. This makes a difference of Rs. 800 per share. It is rumoured that the Currims will go to 2200. But let me warn the public that within a couple of days the organised Bulls and Bears will get rid of their holdings and the price will come tumbling down to Rs. 1600, which is the price the organised Bulls and Bears mean to maintain till the next dividend comes near. A word is enough to the wise. Sell all you have at once.—Yours etc.

A. B. G.

NEW NATIONAL LOAN.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the misleading advertisement given by the authority, in the posters which are affixed in many Banks as an advertisement wherein it is written "India Expects every one to subscribe to the New National Loan." Will you will please enlighten us in your valued daily paper what the above terms "New National Loan" i.e., Rashtriya, signify—Yours etc.,

X.Y.Z.

FAMINE IN DOHAD.

NEED FOR STARTING GOVT. WORKS.

(Associated Press.)

DOHAD, July 12.

A correspondent wires from Dohad under date:—No famine work has been opened in east and north upto now. Only one contractor's work near Dohad town is open where dependents of workers do not naturally get dole as on Government work. People are starving. Thousands of Bhils cry for opening of some work. The Deputy Collector, it is understood, has referred the matter to the Collector, but still no reply has been received. In Jhalod Taluka more than four thousand workmen engaged on *Pania* and *Varod* tank works are paid weekly, hence the famine stricken people suffer hunger. Cattle are dying of hunger for want of grass.

ALIGARH RIOTS & NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

A MISUNDERSTANDING CORRECTED.

The Principal National University, Aligarh wires under date 11th July:—
The statement in the Commissioners' report of the Aligarh riots that "the National University is closed and a few students here took no part as far as known" is not fully correct and is likely to mislead the public. The National University is not closed but is going on with its work. Propaganda classes are held regularly and admissions to the literary section have already begun. The University did not have anything to do with the events of the 5th and the Principal had issued a notice that no student was to go into the town without a special pass from a Professor.

JUTE CROP FORECAST.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 13.

Revised preliminary jute crop forecast for 1920 shows that area under crop in Bengal is 1,343,202 acres, a decrease of 862,121 as compared with last year, Bihar and Orissa 106,400, decrease of 72,350, Assam 37,200, decrease 37,400. Bengal's crop is fair in the east and north and poor in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The crop is fair and in Assam the growth of the crop has been seriously affected by heavy rain and prospects are worse than that of last year. The decrease in Bengal is attributed chiefly to low price obtained for crop in the last two seasons and large carry over and also to the fact that cultivators have grown more paddy in place of jute owing to high price of foodstuffs. In Bihar and Orissa decrease is to be attributed to the heavy fall in price of jute and also to non-cooperation movement. In Assam also the decrease is mainly due to low price and unfavourable weather.

"PRATAP" DEFAMATION CASE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 12.

In the "Pratap" defamation case, Pandit Jagannath Sukhla, correspondent of the "Pratap", was cross-examined by the prosecution, and Rama Shankar Avasthi, Editor of the "Vartman" was examined as a defence witness with regard to the articles in his paper on Rae Barelli occurrence, in which it was stated that Sirdar Birpalsingh had fired.

RAI BARELI, July 13.

Pandit Malaviya has wired to the Court that he would be able to be present in the Court on the 18th instant to give evidence in the "Pratap" defamations case. His examination will therefore take place on the date which will probably be the last for defence evidence.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIA DRAWS WITH WEST OF SCOTLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 13.

The match between the Australians and West of Scotland resulted in a draw.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

A LUCKY DRAW

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 13.

The match between the Australians and the West of Scotland was continued to-day. The weather was dull but there were five-thousand present when the Australians continued batting on a good fast wicket. Their first innings concluded for 340. Ryder, who made 129, played a good stylish innings and gave no chances. He hit fourteen fours. The West of Scotland were dismissed for 222. Stevenson, 50 Carr, 49 John Gunn 43. Mailey took 4 wickets for 108. Ryder 2 for 10. The West of Scotland team followed on and had made 77 for 3 wickets when stumps were drawn and the match resulted in draw.

INTERNATIONAL BOXING.

HERMAN BEATS HIGGINS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., July 13.

Herman was quicker and more clever in the earlier rounds of the contest especially in in-fighting, getting home lightning blows to the stomach and upper-cuts to the chin. After this Higgins improved and landed some good lefts to the face and also some dangerous right swings. In the eleventh round, however, Herman with a swift uppercut and then a right to the jaw finished the fight.

HERMAN KNOCKS OUT BRITISH CHAMPION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., July 13.

In a twenty round contest at Holland Park Hall, Pete Herman (America), an ex-Champion of the world, knocked out Jim Higgins, the British Champion, in the eleventh round. The fight was arranged for bantam weight, but Herman was three-quarters of a pound overweight and paid a sum of money as forfeit to Higgins.

WORLD'S LIGHT-HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

CARPENTIER GOING TO DEFEND TITLE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., July 13.

New York.—Carpentier has signed a contract to defend the title of the World's Light Heavyweight Champion in October. Tex Rickard will select his opponent.

"Little Nan" has signalised its importation from India by winning the Old Newton Cup at Haydock. There was a desperate finish. "Little Nan's" jockey was Rose.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

EMBARKATION VERSUS G. I. P. INSTITUTE

The ground was again soft and the ball like a lump of lead when the above named teams met on the Cooperage.
The standard of play was consequently poor and an audible sigh of relief went round when Mr. Harwood blew the full time whistle leaving the score:—
Embarkation:—Two Goals.
G. I. P. Institute:—One Goal.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Only two matches were played to-day, the third day of the Challenge Football Shield Competition, in one of which West Kent beat the Eastern Bengal Railway by a goal to *nil*. The other game between the King's Own and Argylls and Sutherland proved very exciting. The former won the game by two goals to *nil*, both scored in the second half. It was one of the fastest games seen in Calcutta. The combination among rival sets of forwards was a treat to witness. Preliminary exchanges were dead level, but towards the end the King's Own attacked oftener. Rival goal-keepers were kept busy and saved a few dangerous shots. The verdict could hardly be called the index of the game, for it might have been the other way. While the Argylls failed to make use of the opportunities that came in their way the King's Own utilised them to their best advantage.

SIR H. BUTLER & ALIGARH.

A REFUTATION.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 13.

It is understood that there is no truth in the statement that appeared in the press that Sir Harcourt Butler will be going to Aligarh.

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The Valley of the Kings	Murray	1909
Pot. au. Feu. (Short stories.)	Murray	1911
Larkmeadow	Chatto & Windus	1912
Veild Women	Eeleigh Nash	1913
With the Turk in Wartime	Dent	1914
Tales from Five Chimneys	Mills & Boon	1915
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, July 14, 1921.

PURIFICATION OR PUNISHMENT,

Our morning contemporary has composed a pretty little hymn of hate from certain long exploded fallacies. The imminent success of Mr. Gandhi's programme of the boycott of foreign cloth makes it uneasy, so it indulges in a criticism of Mr. Gandhi's methods which, to say the least, is calculated to mislead its readers. Pretending to have studied the Non-Cooperation movement and especially Mr. Gandhi's utterances, it nevertheless goes far astray in rash conclusions. To our contemporary the terms "boycott of British goods", "boycott of foreign goods", and "boycott of foreign cloth" are synonyms, and while it claims to have studied Mr. Gandhi's utterances, it has not paused to consider what Mr. Gandhi means and teaches by these terms. Mr. Gandhi first indicated the difference between them five years ago in his memorable speech on "Swadeshi" before a Christian Society in Madras, and has since made the distinction clearer whenever he has had an opportunity to do so. Only a few days ago the cocksure ignorance of Dr. Pollen gave him such an opportunity, and he explained his position, for perhaps the tenth time, in "Young India": He wrote: "Dr. Pollen should have known that I remain just as opposed to boycott of *British goods* as ever. I have always advocated, as I advocate to-day *boycott of all foreign cloth* for all times, and boycott of such other foreign goods as India can profitably manufacture. The Swadeshi that I have conceived, excludes the idea of punishment or revenge. It means self-help and recognition of the natural law that the best service to humanity is to help that part of it which is nearest to you. An India self-dependent will help the whole world, an India helpless and clothed by Manchester and Japan harms both herself and the latter."

This distinction is perhaps, not likely to appeal to those who find their own interest in keeping India dependent. In the preface to his work "Prosperous British India", William Digby quotes the following: "A part of Lord Wellesley's just policy towards India in 1800 was an endeavour to obtain the admission of Indian ships and their cargoes into ports of England on terms approaching in some degree to reciprocity; but his Lordship's humane efforts on this point caused him great opposition at Home, embarrassed considerably his Government, and were the cause of the treatment which he received in England in 1806-7." "So wrote Mr. Montgomery Martin", says William Digby, "and in this respect the average Briton of to-day, who is in any way connected with India, or *fancies that his craft may be in danger if justice be done to India*, is precisely as were his fathers before him."

But here India is not begging justice from England; she only wants to order her affairs in her own way, she must in the first place minister to her own sartorial need. If India's determination to produce and wear her own cloth is dangerous to the craft of England, the latter has but to thank her stars. To argue that it involves permanent punishment to England is to argue that one must not be an abstainer, because abstinence involves punishment to the publican, or that one must not prepare one's own food at home, because it means punishment on the hotel-keeper, and so forth. In the process of her servility to England, India has crippled her own arts and crafts so much that it will mean a supreme effort on her part to be entirely self-contained. This effort is one of self-purification, in as much as it asks people to do without luxuries and fineries to which they have for years been accustomed and to renounce the unnatural trade which they espoused unconscious of their national interest. This effort is independent of all political grievances—the Punjab or the Khilafat. The grievances only produced the psychological moment for the great, national awakening. And the effort must continue for ever, that is, India must for ever boycott foreign cloth if, after gaining independence, she is not again to lose it. England imposed unnatural relations on India, and she can, if she chooses, help to free her from them. If she does not, India will free herself. And in India's freedom lies not only her purification but that of England too.

CHAMPIONS OF "CHRISTENDOM"

The last English mail has brought much interesting information with regard to Greek aggression in Anatolia, and the boasted neutrality of England in relation to the struggle consequent on that aggression. Particularly noteworthy is the Constantinople correspondence in "The Near East" of June 23rd. The Constantinople correspondent of "The Near East" is or used to be, the same Philhellene-Armenophil fanatic who provides "The Times" with tidings from the Turkish Capital. Anyhow the Near East correspondent is no friend to the Turks, and therefore may be surely reckoned as *persona grata* with the British High Command, and likely to be perfectly informed as to the attitude of the said High Command, and the equipment and prospects of the Greeks with whom it is, or was till very lately, in close touch. Writing from Constantinople on June 7. 1921, he states as an unquestioned fact: "The Greek fleet has received permission to take action against Turkish shipping in the Black Sea." This statement is of lively interest to Muslims and their sympathisers in view of recent questions in the House of Commnos, and official answers

The same writer tells us: "Meanwhile, the Greeks have been steadily pushing forward their preparations which, it is understood, this time include asphyxiating gas and flame-throwers." Considering that the Greek munitions, neutrality or no neutrality, are unquestionably in the main of British origin, a store having been laid in before the last aggression by the Greeks, this is not pleasant reading. Even the Germans—black as we chose to paint them in our wartime fervour—never used asphyxiating gas against the Belgians. The use of these (in our opinion and in the opinion of Islam) unlawful and distinctively "Satanic" weapons against people who are defending their own homes against horrible aggression, and therefore are already victims of great wrong, is nothing less than devilish; and that any Englishman can write of it with equanimity shows the depth of moral apathy to which those English who are "in the swim" of politics have sunk. If it is true, as we have heard repeatedly, that the Turks refused to use the poison gas provided for them by the Germans against the English on Gallipoli when they (the Turks) were defending their own fatherland against invasion, on the ground that it was forbidden by their religion, the case seems still more shameful from the British point of view.

Is the use of poison gas and flame-throwers sanctioned by the Christian religion, we should like to know: since it bids fair to become the distinguishing mark of "Christian" nations and altogether to obscure the gentle teaching of Jesus Christ, the Asiatic, who was not a "Christian"? We hope that the Government of India—which stands for Asia and non-"Christians" in the counsels of the Empire—will insist on explanations from the British Government with regard to this, and also to the "permission" given to Greek ships to pass the Dardanelles and Bosphorus in order to take action against Turkish shipping in the Black Sea, which is a clear breach of the neutrality proclaimed by England and affirmed repeatedly by the Government of India to the Indian Muslims. We feel a little bitter on this point, since we have been rebuked more than once for throwing doubt on that neutrality, on the strength of information we received from England which assured us that the "gang of political crooks" who, by misfortune, control British policy, were still at their old game. Our suspicion has, we think, been proved correct by later tidings. If the Government of India has the wish to save the Empire from catastrophe, it must oppose the Lloyd George-Curzon combination openly, and not continue meekly to repeat the claptrap of "our rulers."

GOVERNMENT STORES.

Replying to the complaint of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau regarding the higher prices of stores purchased for the India Office in Great Britain compared with those obtaining on the continent of Europe for materials of a like description, Sir Thomas Holland flippantly asked the Chamber to let him know what the exact figures are, for example, with regard to the prices of locomotives of the type required for Indian State Railways." The Chamber, we have no doubt, will be able to place before him the information he wishes to have, though, we should think, it should have been *his* primary duty to secure the figures himself and place them before the Indian public, if he were in any way anxious to dispel suspicion regarding the methods of store purchase. We may, however, reproduce here two illuminating extracts from "The Guaranty Survey" published by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and dated May 31st, 1921. The extracts are from the section of the survey dealing with the business and financial conditions in Great Britain and will not, we hope, be regarded as irrelevant by Sir Thomas Holland. The first extract deals with railway materials and runs as follows:—

A South Wales railway company has just placed an order for 5,000 tons of steel rails with a Belgian plant whose price was £6 per ton cheaper than that of the Welsh rolling mills. It was stated recently at a meeting of the London and South Western Railway that in consequence of the very high cost of British locomotives that company was purchasing American engines. It is estimated that orders to the value of £3,000,000 have been lost to England because of the inability of British makers to meet American and other competition.

We do not know if the type of locomotives needed by the Indian State Railways differs from all other types in use on the surface of the earth and whether it cannot be manufactured in any other country than Great Britain. These points we leave to Sir T. Holland and the Chamber to settle. But, to the average non-expert Indian, it does look strange that India should place her orders for railway material almost, not quite, exclusively in Grea Britain, when British railway companies themselves find it cheaper to buy in America or on the continent. But, it is not with regard to railway material alone that the prices are higher in Great Britain. We read in the Guaranty Survey as follows:—

There was recently an exhibition of foreign samples placed alongside of competitive British goods. This exhibition was arranged in the House of Parliament, a most unusual procedure, and was organized by the National Union of Manufacturers. German articles predominated, and it was shown that German prices, as compared with British costs, were less to the extent of 60 per cent. in electrical specialities, 50 per cent. in fabric gloves, 50 per cent. in gas mantles, 55 per cent. in scientific glassware, 65 per cent. in domestic glassware, 70 per cent. in ordinary thermometers and in talking machines, 72 per cent. in metal musical instruments, 78 per cent. in violins, 45 per cent. in pianos, 35 per cent. in surgical instruments, and 56 per cent. i scientific instruments.

We do not know what all the articles are which are purchased by Sir William Meyer on behalf of India, but if Sir Thomas Holland is really anxious to ascertain the differences in prices of these articles when they are purchased in Great Britain, on the continent and in America respectively, it should not be difficult for him to satisfy his curiosity. We dare say, if he applie to the National Union of Manufacturer of Great Britain, under whose auspices the abovementioned exhibition was held, he will get all the information he wants. May we hope that he will move the Secretary of State to publish a list of the stores purchased by Sir William since his appointment to the High Commissionership, together with the names of the countries of manufacture and a comparative schedule of prices obtaining in Great Britain, in America and in European countries?

Notes of the Day.

O Tempora! O Mores!

Poor old Dame of Boree Bunder! What a broken reed has proved to our contemporary, that Mr. Sastri, who, "only three weeks ago," was lauded to the skies for his "wisdom" and "Statesmanship!" Three weeks ago Mr. Sastri was the paragon of sanity and sobriety, but today there is none so foolish, and dangerously foolish, as he! Our contemporary sees "nothing but disaster" in the course Mr. Sastri has rashly embarked on. Boree Bunder indulges in all this froth and fury because Mr. Sastri having, "on behalf of his countrymen," declared that there is no intention whatever to go back on the "compromise" arrived at in 1918 between Lord Sinha and the Dominion Premiers, has now, after "only three weeks," thought fit to demand that no invidious distinction should be drawn between immigrants from India and from other parts of the Empire on grounds of race, colour or any other reason. Mr. Sastri's temerity has so shocked our contemporary, which is always zealous—or should it be, jealous?—of the honour and welfare of Indians, that it has proceeded to pull down its idol from the pedestal on which it had set him "only three weeks ago." Such are the vicissitudes of greatness! *O tempora. O mores!*

A Dishonourable "Compromise."

Our contemporary would have spared itself the disillusionment if, instead of blindly accepting Mr. Sastri and Lord Sinha as the spokesmen of their countrymen, it had realised that they were mere nominees of the Bureaucracy and could no more speak for India than the three tailors of Tooley Street could speak for the citizens of London. Mr. Sastri himself has confessed that he does not possess the truly representative capacity to which the rest of the delegates to the Conference, barring, of course, his countryman the Maharao, can lay claim. Our contemporary refers to the "compromise" of 1918, but it was a "compromise" to which Indians as such were no party and at the first opportunity that comes to them they will repudiate it entirely, if it means that the Dominions alone shall have full liberty to determine the character of their populations, while no such liberty is allowed to India in practice, whatever theoretical freedom may be conceded to her. India was never prepared and will never be prepared to apply to herself the humiliating self-denying ordinance which Lord Sinha devised for her. That even such an ardent admirer of Lord Sinha as Mr. Sastri has seen fit to go beyond it, shows that it is neither so honourable nor so sacrosanct as Boree Bunder wishes us to believe.

The Right Move.

We invite the attention of the public—especially the millowners—to the graceful letter Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai had addressed to Mr. Gandhi in response to his appeal to the millowners. Mr. Ambalal has long been known as one of the most liberal-minded of our industrialists, and since his battle royal with Mr. Gandhi in 1918 his relations with Mr. Gandhi have been of the sweetest, for he has at heart the interest of the nation. When the work of collection for the Tilak Swaraj Fund was in full swing last month we were daily and hourly expecting to hear what princely amount Mr. Ambalal had given. We do not know if he gave anything anonymously, but we were pained to see that in this great movement Mr. Gandhi had not Mr. Ambalal's support. We have read his letter to Mr. Gandhi with a pleasant surprise. He has written now in unmistakable terms that he believes "it consistent on my part to assist you in the Swadeshi movement in whatever humble manner I can." This augurs well for the future. We have no doubt that the great millowners in Bombay will also come forward with an offer of the kind which Mr. Ambalal has made. They will earn thereby the blessings of the poor, purify business methods and also public life, and assist in the work of achieving Swaraj. We do not think the work of the manufacture of homespun is at all inconsistent with the textile industry, and we appeal to Mr. Ambalal, who has taken one step already, to take another and bless the khaddar movement by a princely donation.

Unwise Secrecy.

Why there should be so much secrecy maintained about the discussion of the Egyptian question by the Imperial Conference it is hard to imagine. We are informed that Lord Curzon made a statement on the subject and that the Overseas members of the Conference endorsed the line which he proposed to take, but what that "line" may be is left unstated. Why should not the world, and especially the peoples of the Empire, know beforehand what is proposed to be conceded to the Egyptians? Independence has been so often promised to Egypt and then hedged round with impossible conditions, that one is at a loss to make out whether British statesmen are really earnest when they make their pompous announcements. Adly Pasha's delegation is, no doubt, on its way now to London to negotiate for Egyptian "independence," but seeing that the vast majority of Egyptians have no confidence in the delegation, one would have thought that British statesmen would take the earliest opportunity to lay their cards on the table and thus allay suspicions in the minds of the Egyptians that Adly Pasha is merely a tool in the hands of the British bureaucracy and that he is being sent over to London to betray his country. While British statesmen are particularly careful to remind the Egyptians, in season and out of season, that British interests will not be allowed to suffer in any way in the arrangements that may be made in the future, they have been studiously reticent as to the lengths they would go in conferring autonomy on Egypt. Is not such reticence calculated to raise suspicions of the *bona fides* of the offer of Britain?

Gaining Time?

We are given to understand that the following cable addressed to the "Daily Herald" of London by its Bombay correspondent was handed in on the 7th instant at the local Central Telegraph Office for despatch, but that it has been returned to the sender being considered by the Telegraph Department as "objectionable":—

"Madras mill strike continues. Soldiers with Lewis Guns patrolled mill area. Slight disturbance reported. Now all quiet. Madras Labour Union alleges military entered union premises flogging workers and damaging building. Khanwar shooting caused sensation. Local Congress Committee allege official story stone throwing attempts arson by crowd utterly false. Shooting prearranged, deliberate. District Magistrate previous day alleged to have said 'am thirsting for your blood.' Many prominent citizens including Editors four nationalist papers arrested. Congress alleges reign terror prevails (stop). No reply yet Gandhi's letter Viceroy asking to be absolved undertaking not publish interview. Gandhi definitely denies assertion Ali brothers' apology given under threat prosecution (stop). Viceroy never mentioned during interview question prosecution."

We wonder what particularly objectionable statements have been detected by the Department in the above message. Every one of the statements made has appeared in the Press. When every sort of falsehood is permitted by the Department freely to be transmitted—*vide* Lord Lytton's statement in the Lords—we should not, perhaps, wonder at the solicitude of Telegraph officials to prevent the leakage of truth. But it is only a postponement of a fortnight for, when the Indian newspapers arrive in England, the truth will not only leak, but pour into the Herald Office.

Sweet Are the Uses of Advertisement.

The Indian Postal Department has discovered a new source of revenue, though, it would seem that it has not yet attempted to make full use of it. On purchasing the other day one of the half-anna stamp booklets usually on sale at the Post Office, we were agreeably surprised to find Messrs. Nestle's well-known patent foods and other preparations profusely advertised in the booklet. The advertisements figure not only on the covering pages but also on some of the fly-leaves interposed between the sheets of stamps. We further discovered that the Alliance Advertising Association, Ltd., 1 Crooked Lane, Calcutta, is the fortunate body that has secured the sole advertising agency for the Postal Department. Seeing that these booklets circulate in India by lakhs upon lakhs, we are sure that the Postal authorities must have contracted for the payment of a very handsome sum into the public treasury by these extremely fortunate advertising agents. Our mouth waters at the idea of the gold mine which the Postal Department have struck. Would any M.L.A. kindly oblige the public by ascertaining for what consideration the "sole advertising agency" has been conferred on the Alliance Advertising Association by the Postal Department and whether it is the intention of the latter to extend the concession to the same Association or any other body in respect of booklets of stamps of other values which the Department issues?

Our Honest Duke.

A report—or rather a mere rumour, stated to have originated from a French source—is going round the Press in this country to the effect that the Duke of Connaught has expressed before a French Minister "how great a wonder it had been to him to see the striking unity of the Indians everywhere, during his last visit to this country," and that he remarked, "When a people was thus determined and united, how long could Swaraj be withheld from them?" The Duke is also said to have compared his reception by the people, as he passed through the great cities, to that of the German visitors in 1870, when not a Parisian was seen to open his window-shutters, even to cast a look of curiosity. It is said, the whispering rumour goes, that "M. Clemenceau too has been highly impressed at the strong will and determination of the Indian people for their national regeneration." The Duke, both while he was in this country and when he returned to England, declared his immense gratitude and pleasure at the magnificent welcome he had received everywhere in India. His welcome did not lack magnificence nor warmth, but it was limited. And we are glad to think His Royal Highness saw beyond its limits.

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PRACTICAL HELP.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have carefully read your leader in to-day's issue regarding the prevalence of famine in the Khulna District in Bengal and the public utterance of Sir P. C. Ray, the distinguished chemist of Bengal, at a public meeting held on Monday last at Calcutta. It is not necessary here to enter into any controversy as regards the attitude adopted by the Bengal Government in minimising the gravity of the situation prevailing in the famine-stricken districts as it is high time that prompt and material measures should be immediately taken without a moment's delay with a view to relieve the distress and with this object a public fund may be immediately started on our side. It must be candidly admitted that Sir P. C. Ray has rendered signal service to the cause of suffering humanity by giving a vivid and heart-rending account of the gravity of the situation by personal inspection in the afflicted area. It is I believe the bounden duty of every one to give his mite to this charitable cause as no charity is more worthy than the one devoted to the cause of humanity. Being actuated with this charitable principle I have this day sent a cheque of Rs. 500 (five hundred) to Sir P. C. Ray with a request to utilise the same in relieving the distress of the needy and famine-stricken people in that district, and I am confident that the philanthropic public of Bombay will also follow the same principle by contributing their mite to this noble and charitable cause and thereby relieve the distress of the suffering humanity. I shall be highly obliged if you will publish this letter in your paper.—Yours, etc..

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY.

LORD READING'S LATEST.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to the address of the U. P. Liberals, Lord Reading is reported to have said, that he has been examining the Papers of the Punjab Political Prisoners! This seems to be a huge joke! For, Sir, all those, who have followed the details of the Punjab Tragedy, are fully aware how the Martial Law Court proceedings were summed up in six simple words:—

(1) Nahe vakil—No lawyer!
(2) Nahe dalil—No argument!
(3) Nahe appeal—No appeal!

So what must be the nature of the Papers that his Lordship has been examining? There were no lawyers, no arguments, no appeals on behalf of the accused! There were statements made by the police and supported by their satellites! It is on these one-sided versions bungling evidence, that summary decisions were given! Are these records complete or even adequate for an impartial re-examination? And who is there to guide Lord Reading in this matter?

(1) Mr. Shafi of the Punjab?
(2) Mr. Sarma of Madras?
(3) Or Dr. Sapru of U. P.?

Will Panditji speak out his mind plainly and early?

There is another platitude in Lord Reading's latest speech. He asks India to forgive and forget. India is willing, if Britain takes the lead!

(1) If the German War Criminals are to be tried and punished, why should Dyer and O'Dwyer be allowed to go scot-free?

(2) If India is asked to forgive and forget, why is Britain retaining all hostility to Turkey even up to the present day, owing to Turkey's forced entry into the war?

(3) And if India is frequently persuaded to let by-gones be by-gones, why does not Britain do her bare justice in respect of the Punjab and the Khilafat?

(4) Why are repressive laws allowed to disgrace the Statute Books of India?

(5) Why are the Punjab Political Prisoners retained to rot in jail?

(6) Why does not Britain withdraw all support from Greece?

"Deeds not Words" is the motto of his Lordship, as he tells us in his speech, and all that India wants to-day are the *righteous deeds by Great Britain in India*. That is the right solution, which his Lordship should try to-day in India.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

RANGOON NEWS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 12.

The hartal which was continued on Monday by a few shopkeepers resulted in one or two intimidation charges of small importance. The hartal was not complete, many shopkeepers opened their shops in the afternoon or by the evening. A few cases of abstention from work at office or mills have been reported.

A meeting of the Port Trust Supplies Association has decided to memoralise the Commissioners and the local Government against the dismissal of six members of the Traffic staff wit hservices of ten to fifteen years. Two of them it is stated have served during the war as officers. Dismiesals has been due to reorganisation. It was also indicated at the meeting to appeal to the Anglo-Indian and ex-service Officers' Association for help in the matter.

The burglar whose presence on the fourth story of a house in the 28th street was detected at 2 a.m. on Sunday morning was given a good chase as a result of which the burglar fell fifty feet from the ledge of the story. He was removed to the hospital where he subsequently died from injuries received from the fall.

A mass meeting of nearly 2,000 persons held on the platform of the Shwedagon railway station on Monday afternoon passed a resolution protesting against the conviction of Ottawa.

Lala Lajpatrai, President of All-India Trade Union Congress Committee has, it is understood, ordered a meeting of the Union to be called for the 30th July at Bombay. (A. P.).

BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your article on "The Blind in India" in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 28th June, may I point out to your readers that the Blind Relief Association, at Bijapur is already working on the lines indicated. We have trained a number of "Field Workers" for work in the villages and towns, whose duty it is, as you remark, to send in to the hospitals "a steady stream of people requiring treatment". These men are trained up the point where they can recognise most of the forms of eye disease which are capable of cure or relief. Further they give "first aid" in the villages. Probably few of your readers are aware of the enormous number of cases of "sore eyes" in the children of the villages, and it is just these cases which if neglected so often lead to blindness. A simple treatment of washing out the eyes and instilling a few drops is generally all that is required, provided the treatment is kept up for some days. This simple treatment the "field-workers" who are on the spot in the villages are trained to supply. If such facilities are not easily available, the parents frequently neglect to take necessary treatment, or they may attend once at a dispensary expecting a "cure" in two minutes and being disappointed think that the hospital treatment is no good. Thousands of such cases are now treated in the villages by our "field-workers", and where the men are smart and energetic their efforts have a marked effect in clearing up all the cases of "sore eyes" in their villages. Each man has in his charge a group of villages with a population of about 8,000.

Difficult cases and cases requiring operations they have to send into the Hospitals. We started working in 1920 and in that year the number of eye cases at the Civil Hospital rose to 2,229, as compared with an average of only 434 for the two years before we began our work. The number of eye *operations* rose to 165 from an average of only 6. . The eye operations represent largely cases of totally blind people who obtained their sight as a request thereof. Some of course are cases of partial blindness, in which operation is performed for improvement of sight and some may be described as "preventive" operations. Even at the taluka dispensaries, the number of eye cases attended to from March to December 1920 was 5262, as compared with an average for the three years before our work started of 3204. Further at Bagalkot dispensary 300 eye operations were done as against 38 in 1919 before the Association was started and nil in 1918.

The work is intensive work and costs money. When the whole district is covered by our operations we estimate the cost will be some Rs. 30,000 per annum, which after all is not a large sum to pay for protecting some nine lakhs of population from blindness.

Another branch of our operations is the inspection of children after birth. Newly born children some times get a most dangerous form of eye disease known as Ophthalmia Neonatorum and this if neglected is ruinous to the eyes, but if treated in time can be cured. In Bijapur every child born is inspected by our Nurse for ten days after birth, in order to see if this disease has occurred, and in the villages the "field-workers" do the same. Of course if the disease is found, the necessaty treatment follows.

Then again we take measures to prevent blindness from Small-pox. When a child gets small-pox in a village, no one knows anything about it, and it is often left to go blind. Now our "field-workers" have to visit all such cases, and keep the eyes clean, which will generally prevent blindness.

You make an appeal to the wealthy to help this cause, and I will only say that those who are inclined to listen to your appeal may be sure that their money will be well and carefully spent. We require a good endowment fund, so that our work can be made permanent without fear of having to stop for want of funds, and we want to *extend* the work. Any contributions or donations may be sent to me or to the Honorary Secretary, at the Bijapur Civil Hospital.

To any inquirers we shall be very pleased to supply all information and copies of our reports and literature.—Yours, etc.

J. C. DE QUADROS,
Civil Surgeon and Chairman,
Blind Relief Association, Civil Hospital, Bijapur.

MANAGER'S NOTICE TO STRIKERS.

LATTER DISMISSED FOR FAILING TO RESUME

(Associated Press.)

JETPUR, July 12.

The manager of the Gondal railway issued a notice on the 8th July that if by midnight of the 10th July the staff will not join service they will be treated as dismissed. The strikers all over the line are very firm. The Kathiawar Hitwardhak Sabha and a public meeting of Rajkot citizens passed resolutions asking the railway authorities to satisfy the legitimate demands of the staff and remove their grievances so as to bring about an early settlement under the presidentship of Mr. D. B. Shukla, Barrister. Porbandar public has also sent numerous telegrams to the railway authorities and the Simla Board desiring the end of the strike in the interest of public.

STRIKERS DISMISSED.

The notice time having expired last midnight, a notice has been issued today treating the strikers as dismissed and asking them to hand over the railway property in their possession to the authorities. A special train with a number of Gondal State police men and some men of the railway offices was run on Petalad-Dhasa section. Nothing is yet known of the result of this move of the authorities.

BANGALORE NEWS.

RIOTS AT CHINTAMANI.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 12.

It is reported that in Kolar District a Hindu temple has been razed to the ground by Mahomedans.

At Chintamani a Moslem *asburkhana* situated in the midst of Hindu quarters has been the scene of serious rioting recently when a Hindu marriage procession was passing as a result of which many members of the latter were griviously hurt.

At the Chief Court on Monday evening the Chief Justice granted bail for 27 Mahomedans concerned in the recent Chintamani riot.

BANGALORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 12.

At the Polo Tournament Finals, of the four chukkers played three, were entirely in favour of the Queen's Bays A Team, while the 2nd Sappers and Miners, despite heated endeavours could not successfully combat the bad luck, and lost the play for two goals, the final scores being the Sappers 16 goals, and the Queen's Bays 14. At the close of the play, His Highness presented the magnificent Challenge Cup and miniature trophies amidst great enthusiasm.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

APPEAL FOR PICKET VOLUNTERS.

In the meeting of the Managing Council a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. F. J. Ginwalla, R. S. Padbidri, A. H. Dalal, M. G. Bhandare, R. B. Vaidya, K. B. Kamat, B. C. Balse, Hadap, with two Honorary Secretaries, Messrs. K. B. Sandgiri and S. K. Nicholson, as ex-officio members, was formed to look after the picketing work in Girgaum Ward, under the control of Vigilance Sub-Committee, appointed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

We earnestly appeal to the public, especially educated men, College Students, (especially N. C. O. Students) and School boys over eighteen, with the permission of their parents or guardians, to assist us in picketing the liquor shops of D Ward. Spare time workers of good repute will also be taken on. It is also considered desirable to keep some of the liquor shops unpicketted till we get persons of good moral character for this work. We humbly request the benevolent public to enlist their names as picketing volunteers in the office of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, Jariwalla Mansion, Sandhurst Road, between 7 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. (S. T.) daily, excepting Friday. As the Picketing Sub-Committee of D Ward has taken up the whole work of organizing the picketing of liquor shops in this ward on systemic basis, perhaps we may have to stop the picketing work in our Ward for the time being, till we complete our new arrangements, and in case we do so, the public must not think that liquor shopowners have won the day. No sooner our organization becomes satisfactory, our Committee will see that our volunteers work vigorously in saving our countrymen who are addicated to drinking.

Lastly our Committee desires to bring to the kind notice of the public that some persons (volunteers) are collecting contributions for Picketing Propaganda without any authorities, whatsoever, from any of the Congress Committees. Persons wishing to contribute to this work, may forward their sums direct either to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's Office, 123 Esplanade Road, Fort, or the Hon. Secretaries of the District Congress Committees of their respective Wards. They will obtain official receipts from them.

COMPLAINT AND A COUNTER CASE.

JUSTICE TRANSFERS BOTH SUITS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 12.

In the complaint and cross-complaint between Major Ferrar, District Magistrate, Lahore, and B. N. Kapur, Barrister, Mr. Justice Martineau passed orders yesterday transferring both cases and not merely one to the District Magistrate, Amritsar. The ground for transfer, said his Lordship, was not reasons specified in the petitioner's application but rather the circumstances that owing to the Sessions Judge's expression of opinion as to section 197 Criminal Penal Code being a bar to Mr. Kapur's complaint against Major Ferrar, the Additional Magistrate, Lahore, trying the case, would find himself in an embarrassing position, as it would be difficult for him to come to an independent finding as to whether the complaint could not be entertained without the sanction specified in that section.

His Lordship in his judgment said he could not understand why the Sessions Judge sent Mr. Kapur's complaint to the High Court or why he went out of his way to discuss and decide the applicability of section 197 C.P.C. In the end, both cases were transferred to the District Magistrate, Amritsar.

A RECTIFYING COMMUNIQUE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 12.

The Publicity Commissioner of the United Provinces in a communique says:—It is necessary to correct the statement made in an original Government communique regarding the Aligarh riot, wherein it was stated a mob attacked the police guard which was escorting Malkhar Singh after conviction. What really happened was that the mob when driven from the Kutchery went towards the city and attacked another police-guard coming from the railway station with ordinary prisoners. The mob attacked the guard and beat both guard and prisoners.

The Bombay Chronicle

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OUR short Advertisement Columns are specially meant for the benefit and convenience of our readers. Accordingly the rates have been fixed very low to enable private individuals to make extensive use of them for all practical purposes and thereby save a lot of worry and trouble.

An Everyday Necessity. IF you want a clerk, an engineer, a doctor, a legal adviser, a secretary, a cook or a khitmutgar just advertise in a few short lines for a few days and you will be able to make your selection from a wide field in a very short time without subjecting yourself to obligation to other people.

The Housing Problem. IF you want a room, apartment, flat or a house the classified short advertisement column will help you to secure one without difficulty. Similarly those who have any such to spare can as well secure tenants or boarders through advertising what they have to offer.

Your Own Master. IF you desire not to disclose your identity you should advertise through our "Box" system which is specially meant to help business without necessitating the advertiser to unavoidable onslaughts from middle-men and interlopers.

No Middlemen MANY gentlemen are averse to appear in print in advertisements: traders and merchants sometime use the "Box" system when they do not want to be worried with vexatious enquiries from all possible quarters but who want to know the parties themselves and make a free selection uninfluenced by any consideration.

Special service. THE replies to Box advertisements received are all sorted out in our office and despatched daily at our own cost but those who desire special deliveries should arrange with the office for the special service on payment of a small charge which is a very nominal sum or arrange to obtain to receive the replies direct from the "Chronicle" office.

As Interesting as News. THE classified short advertisements have in themselves an importance which equal the interest taken for the news columns. While the news keep you informed of the affairs of the world, the short advertisement columns afford you an opportunity to pick up and secure things for your everyday life to your advantage—and who knows not—at a bargain price as well? There is nothing like publicity.

Advantages. IN these days of pre-occupation, and struggle for life people can ill afford to wait and waste time for getting informations *re* their particular subject of interest. Competition is so keen and the struggle for existence so widespread that we all want things handy and cannot afford to wait on the sweet will or convenience of others. This is a necessity. To disseminate such information public should make a very liberal use of our short advertisement columns for any information they want and we assure them that such advertisements will always appear in their proper places.

For particulars apply to the Manager,

The Bombay Chronicle

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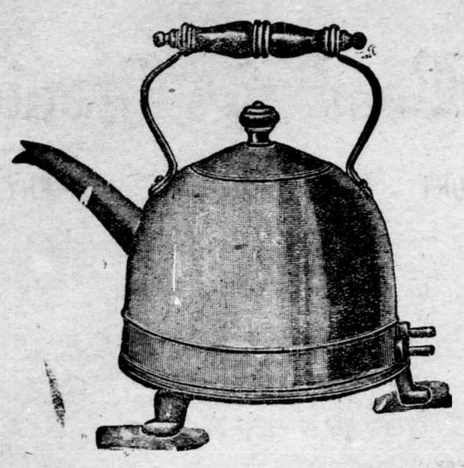

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Harry—The Cricket Season has commenced

J.—Yes.

H.—Is your kit all right?

J.—No. There are some odds that I want to buy, but can't decide where to buy.

H.—Have you tried **DODHY SONS?** Kanta Terrace, at Kalbadevi Road. They have just unpacked large consignments of English Cricket Bats, Balls, and Leg guards, etc, and also there own FACTORY made goods. Let us go there this afternoon. They are the BEST and CHEAPEST.

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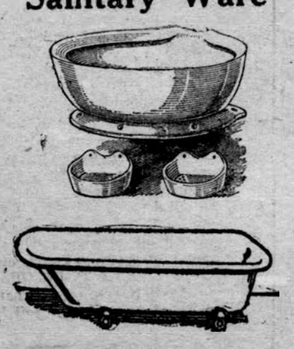

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